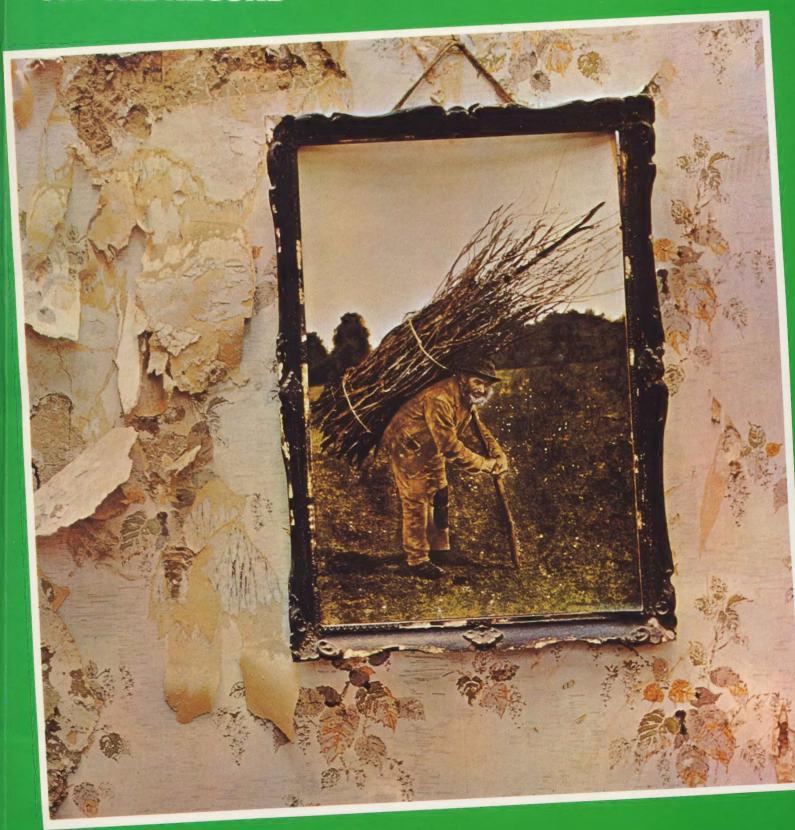
LED ZEPPELIN 4th

OFF THE RECORD





BLACK DOG

by Jimmy Page/Rebert Plant/John Paul Jenes © 1972 SUPERHYPE PUBLISHING

BLACK DOG

GUITAR

The song is based on some very tight guitar riffing with Jimmy Page's characteristic sound - natural distortion from the amplifier and strong attacking pick work. There are a number of time changes, so the rhythm needs extra attention.

BASS

The heart of the song is the bass' unison playing with the guitar, so for the bass player, the key points are effective

accented picking and accurate timekeeping. Practise so that your timing gels smoothly with the guitarist's.

DRUMS

The drum part is based on simple but powerful eight beat rhythm patterns. Be sure to master the triplets which are the key to it and play them with a broad swinging feel. There are various time changes, so keep your timing accurate and don't hold up the flow of the rhythm.





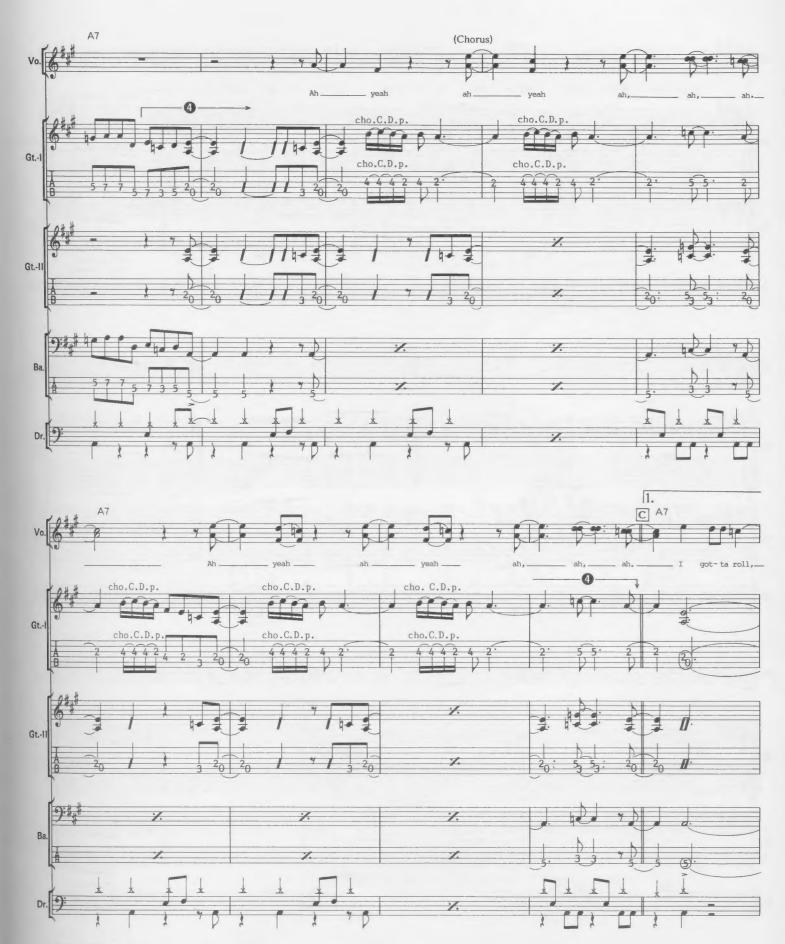
●(Gt.): The main riff. Strong picking is needed for a powerful drive.

②(Ba.): Make sure you synchronise well with the bass drum accents and play with a broad swinging feeling.

(Dr.): Each beat must be well accented and made to count.







●(Gt.) : There should be no edge to the riffing here; the sound of the phrasing needs to be expansive.



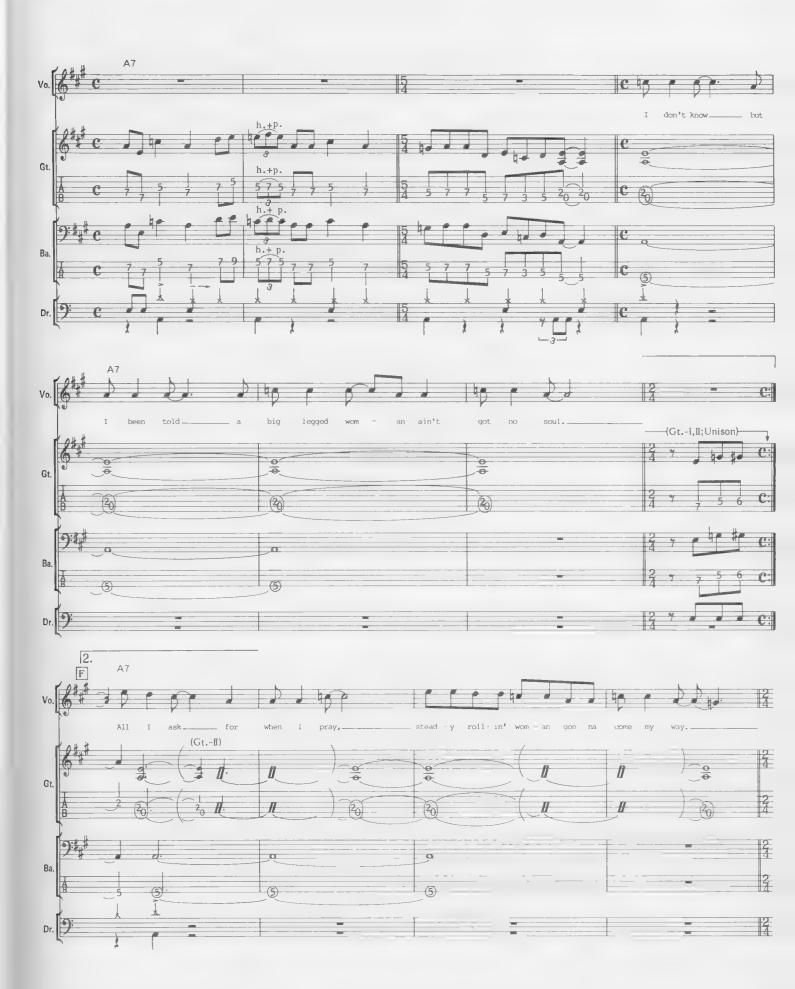


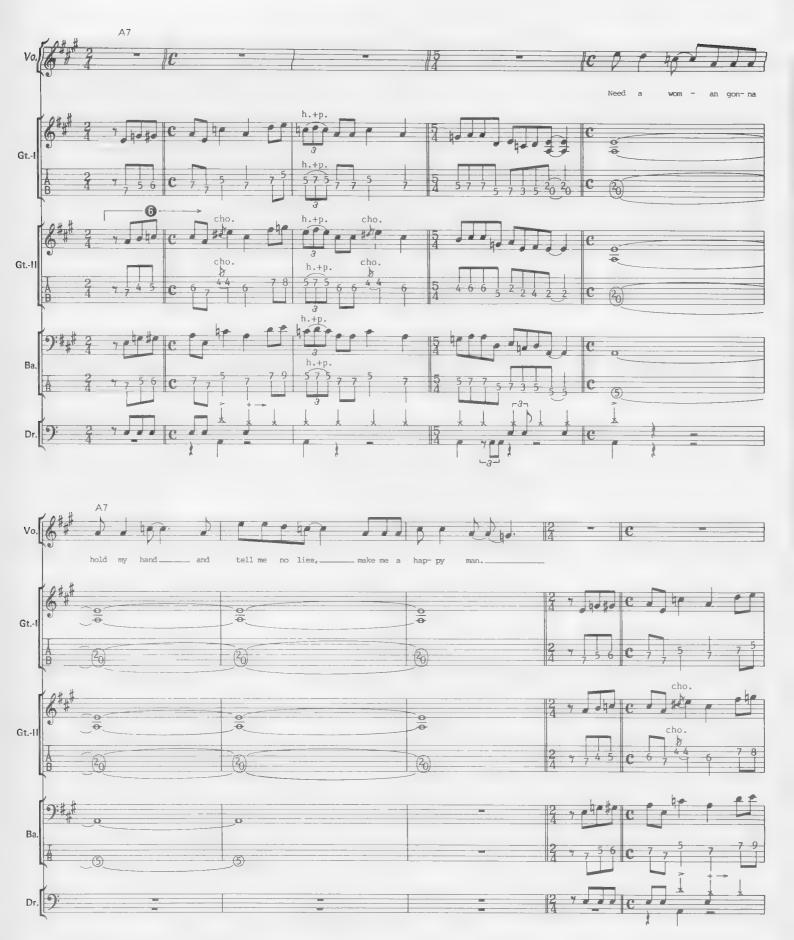


 $\ensuremath{\mathfrak{G}}(\ensuremath{\mathsf{Dr.}})$: Simple drumming, but take care over the triplet feel.

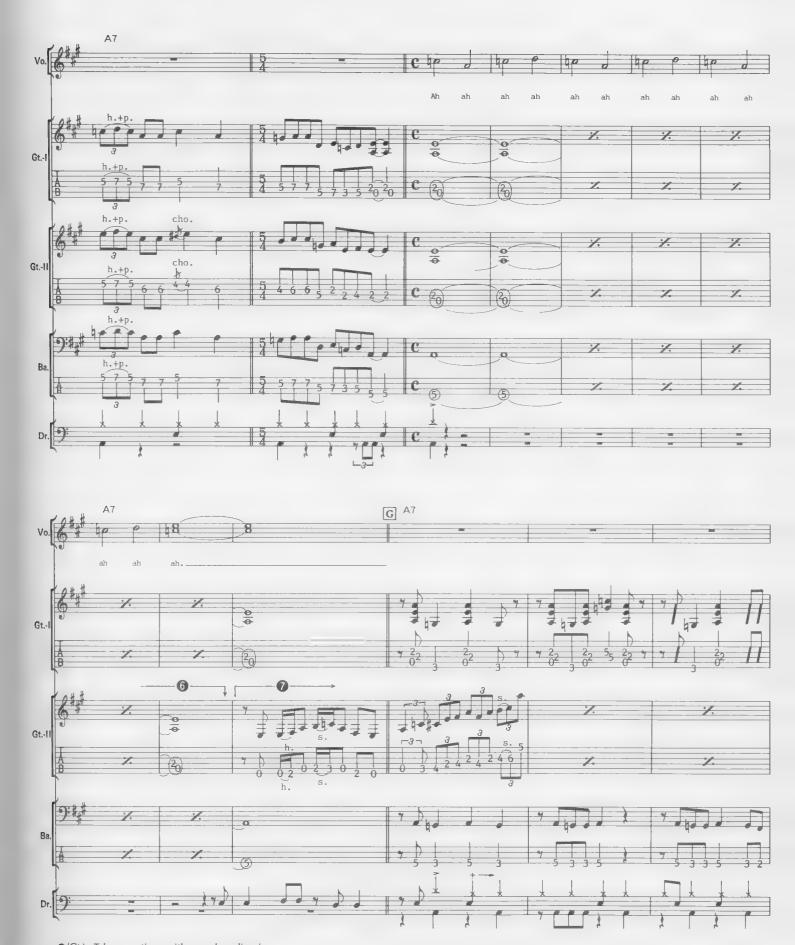








 $\ensuremath{\mathfrak{G}}$ (Gt.) : If you have only one guitar, then play the Gt.-II part here.



♠(Gt.): Take your time with your bending in this triplet section and play each note clearly. It's easy to get carried away by the tempo here, so keep your ears open for the rest of the band.











ROCK AND ROLL

by Jimmy Page Robert Plant/John Paul Jones/John Benham © 1972 SUPERHYPE PUBLISHING

ROCK AND ROLL

GUITAR

A classic Zeppelin number. As the title implies, the phrasing is all in typical rock 'n' roll style - strong picking, a big sound, and straightforward tight backing work. The solo features a number of tricky passages, so tackle them with care and concentrate on one at a time.

BASS

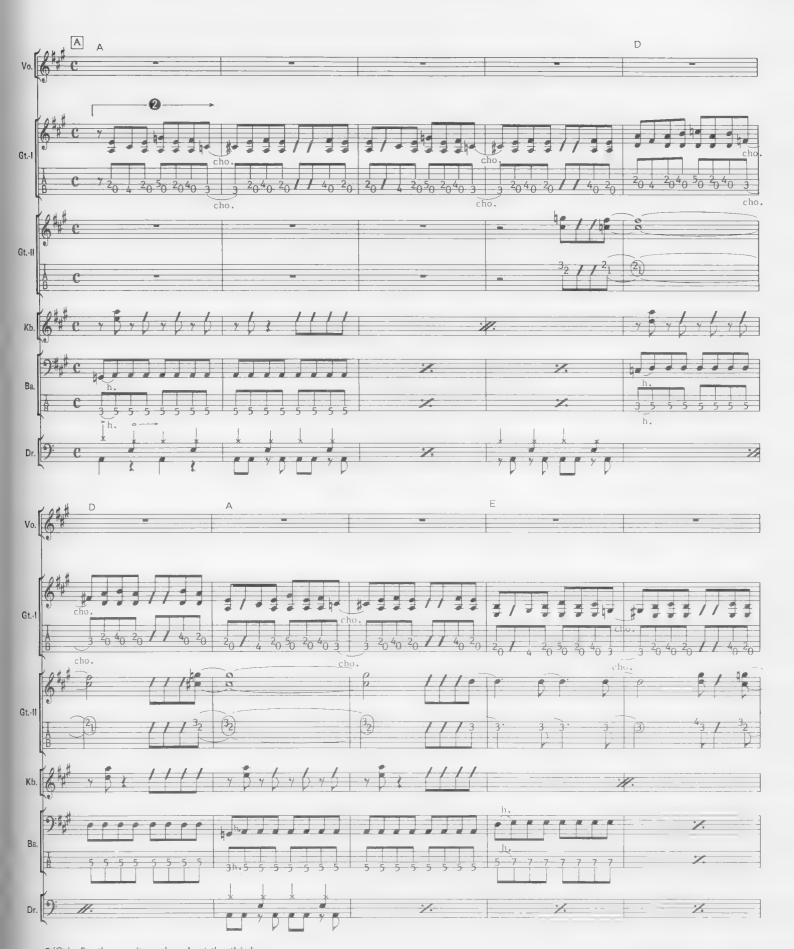
A very orthodox eight beat root note bass line here. Bass and bass drum are often playing the same pattern, so be sure to beef up your sound with a strong attack and accurate rhythms. The more simple it is, the more you need techniques to bring out the accents and the feel of the thing.

DRUMS

The eight beat rhythm pattern forms the basis of the song, and the powerful bass drum gives it its characteristic feel. There's little call for delicacy; raw power is what's needed, but that needn't mean rough playing. Concentrate on strict timekeeping to bring out the feel of the piece.



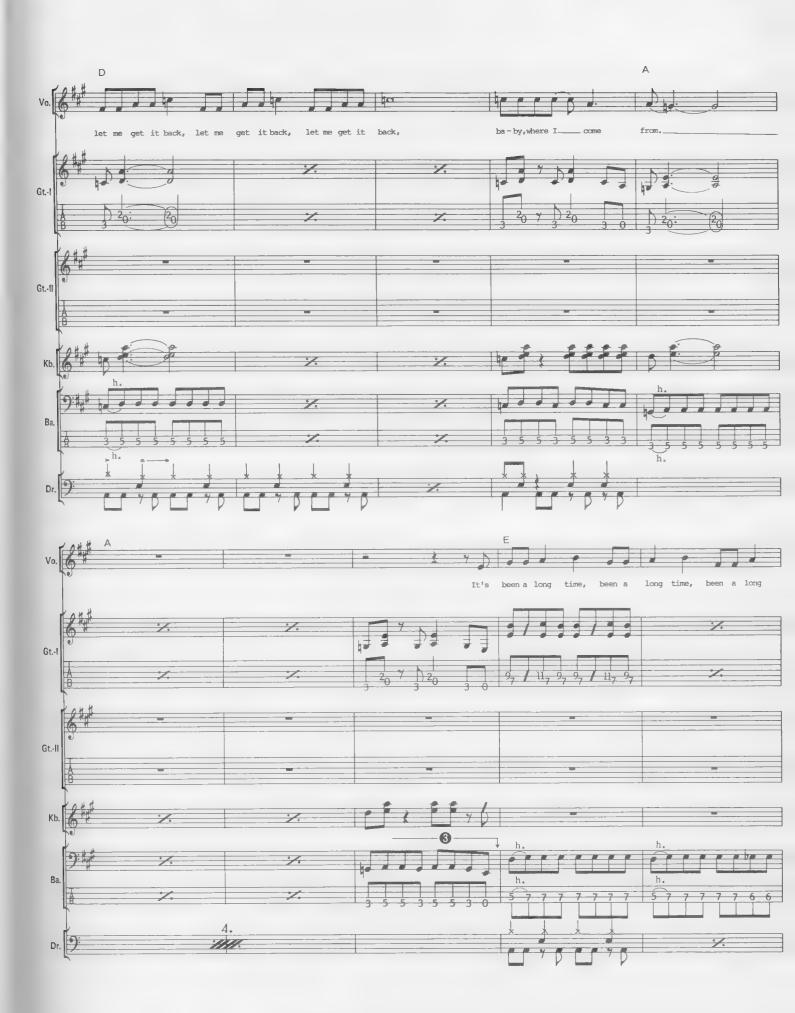
• (Dr.): Play the hi-hat half open like a crash cymbal.



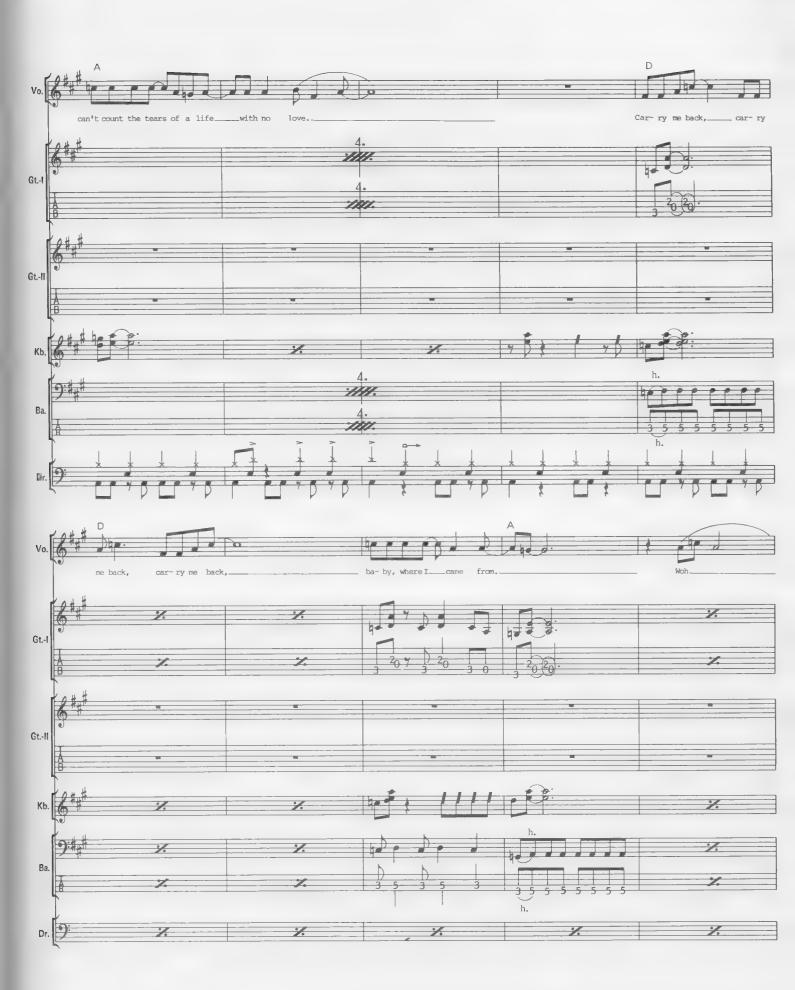
(Gt.): For the semitone bends at the third fret (5th, 6th strings), pull the strings down. The timing of the syncopation needs to be exact.



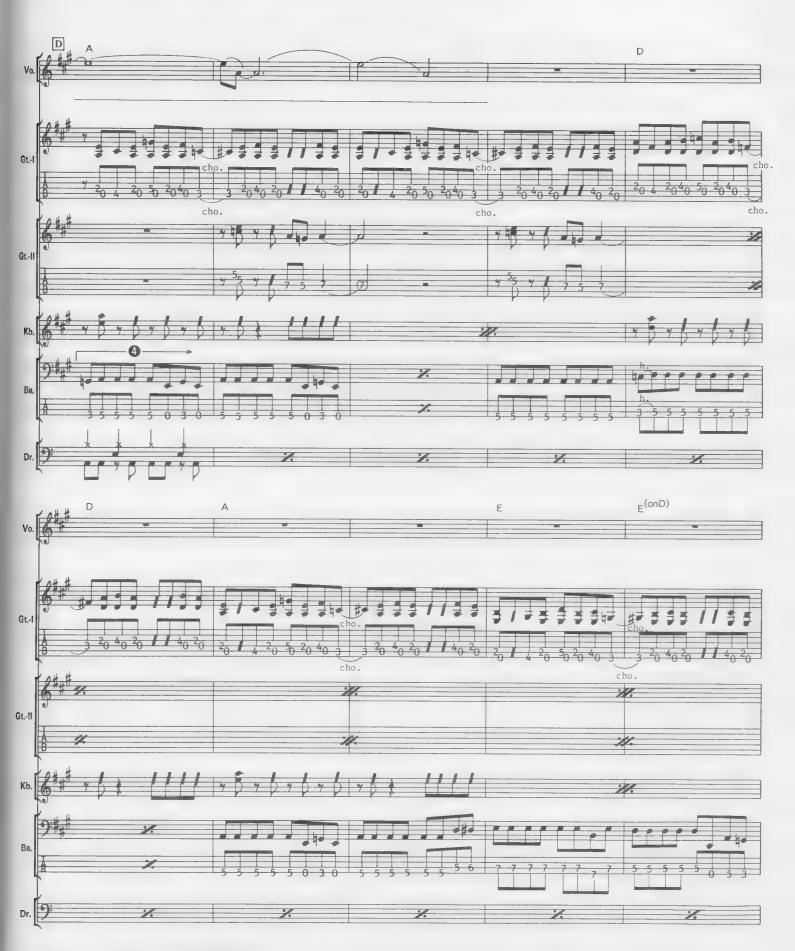
(Ba.): Powerful alternate picking.









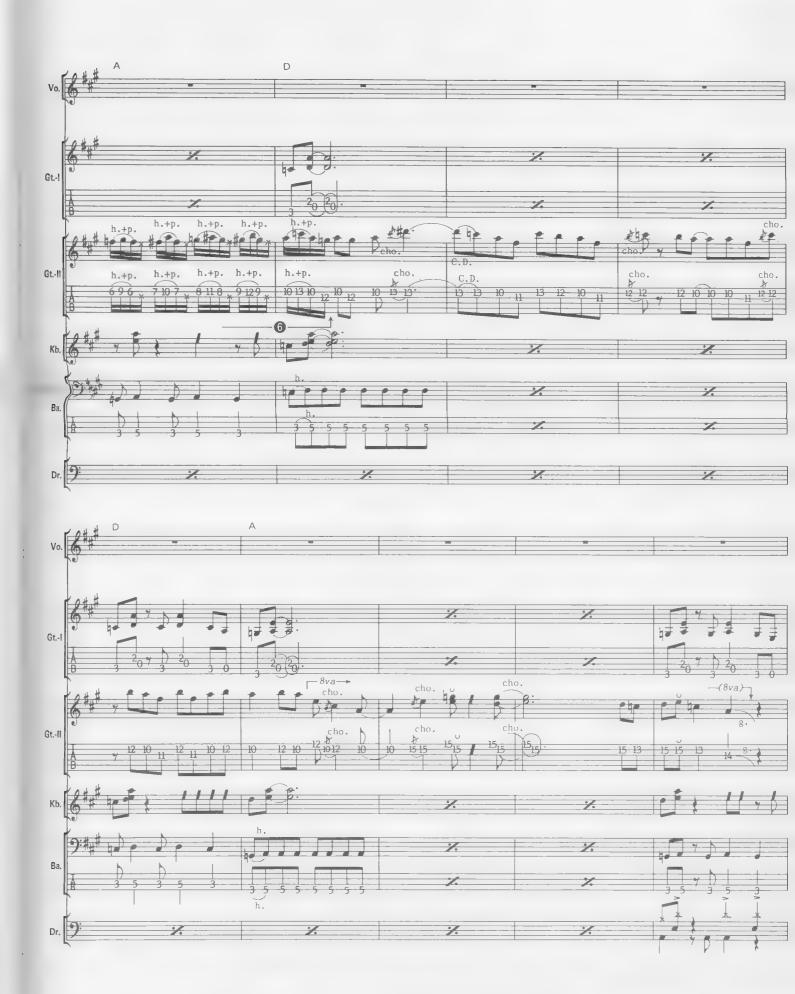


● (Ba.) : Support the guitarist by being tightly in time with the bass drum.



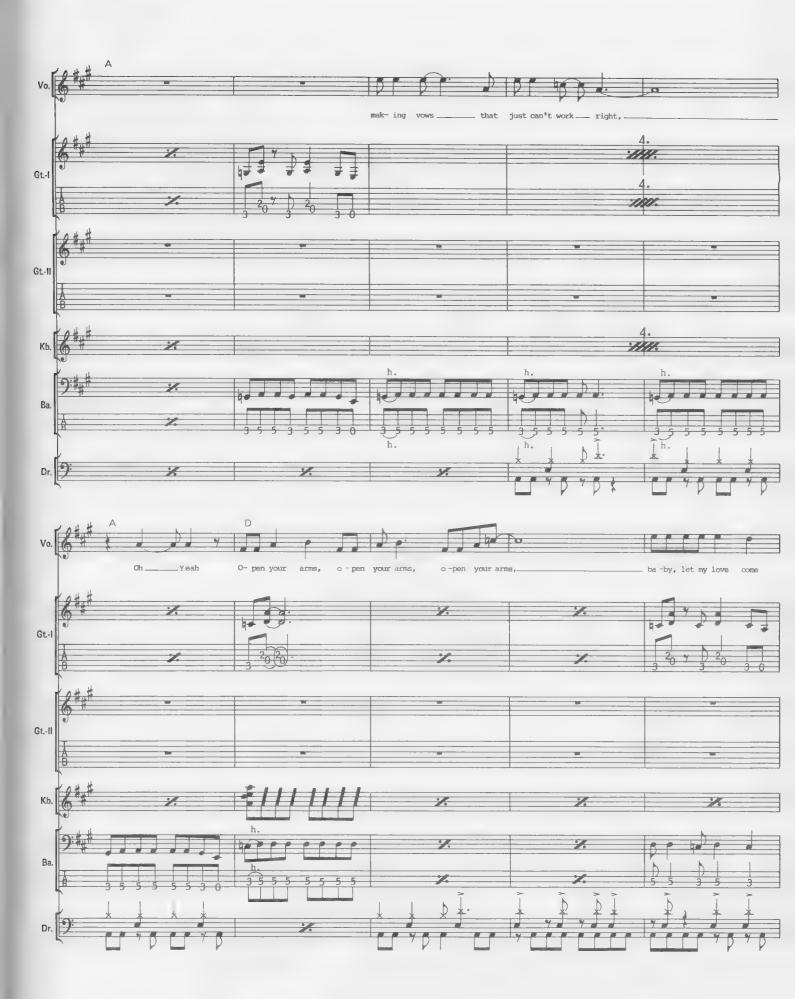
⑤(Gt.): The trick with the pulling-off here is to boost the sound of the open strings by pulling off and down.

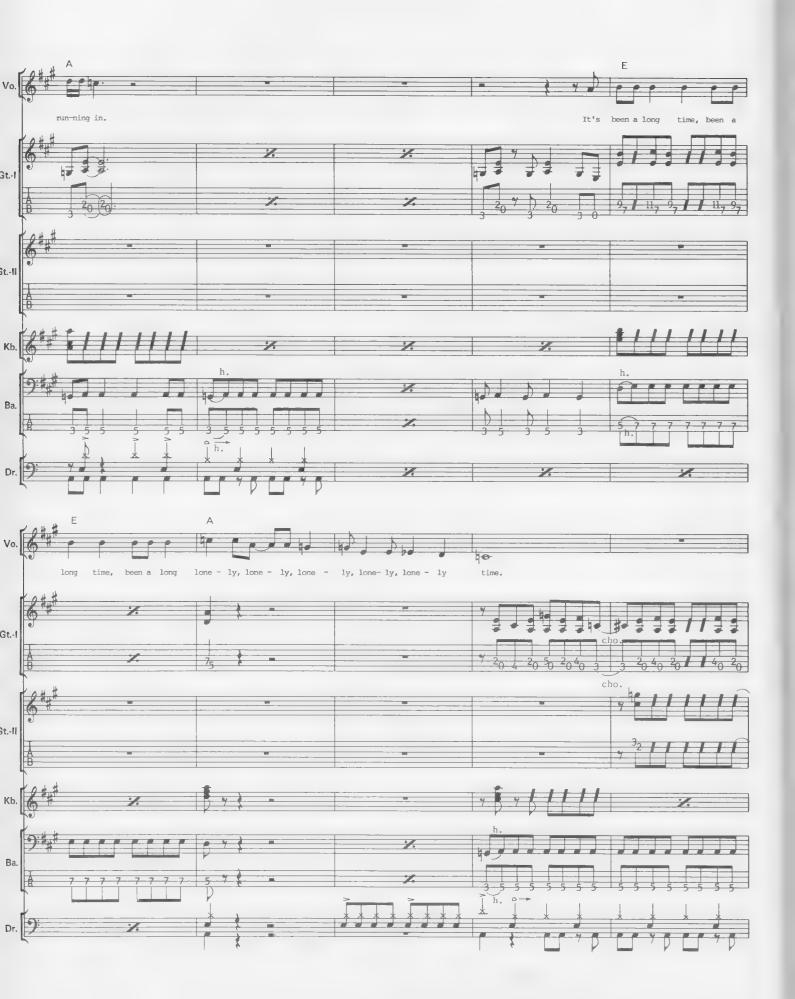
 $\ensuremath{\mathfrak{G}}(Gt.)$: Pick the beginning of each beat strongly to create the impression of fully picked phrasing.

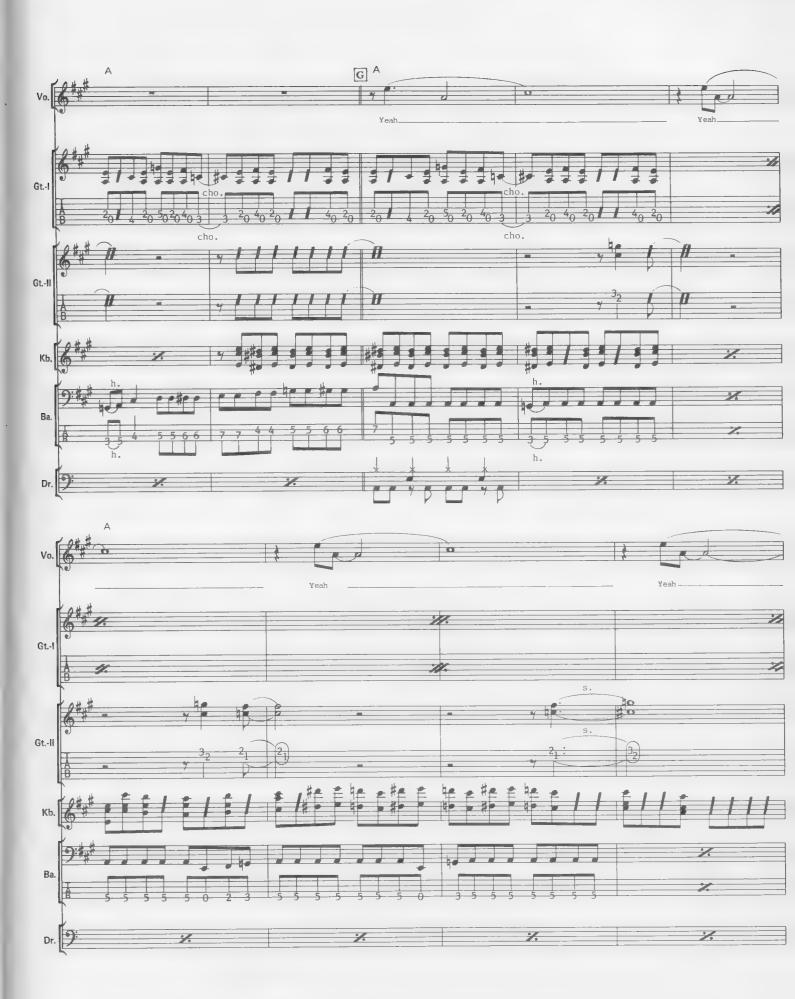




 \bigcirc (Gt.) : Pull-off as in \bigcirc , but here you should mute lightly with your right hand.













THE BATTLE OF EVERMORE

by Jimmy Page/Robert Plant © 1972 SUPERHYPE PUBLISHING

THE BATTLE OF EVERMORE

GUITAR

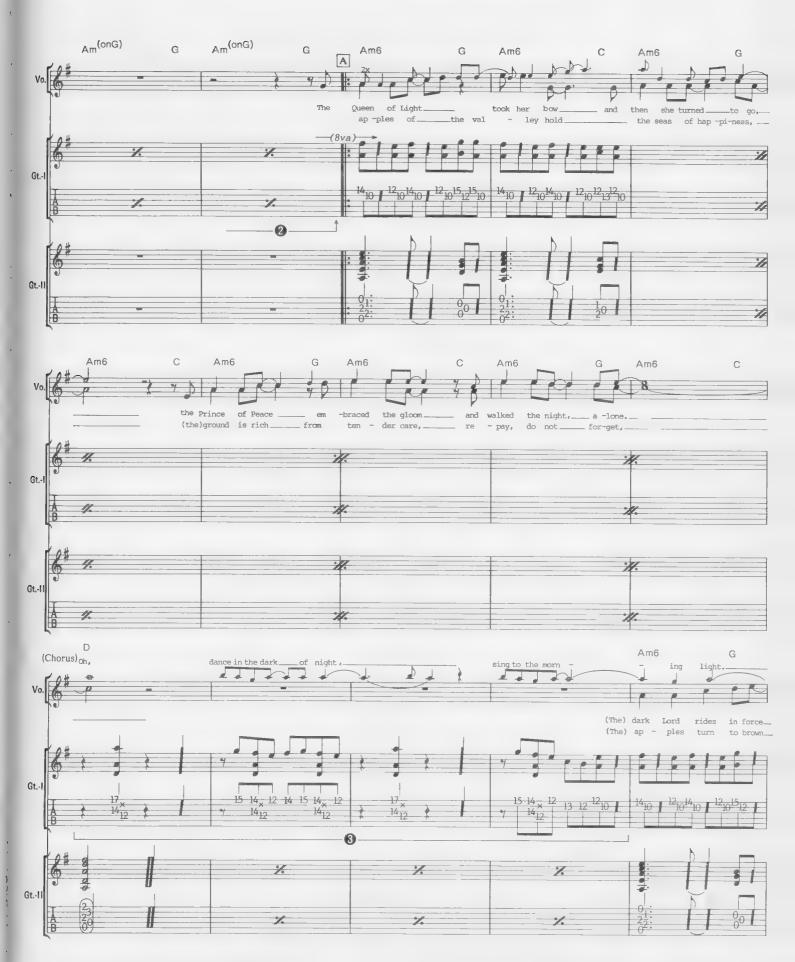
Only two acoustic guitars are used for this song. The sound of Gt.-I is very similar to that of a mandolin, and a specially adapted instrument may have been used. The tuning is unclear, so it's shown scored as normal. Gt.-II

plays normal acoustic guitar chord strokes. As there is no rhythm section playing, the Gt.-II player needs to keep up a steady rhythm.



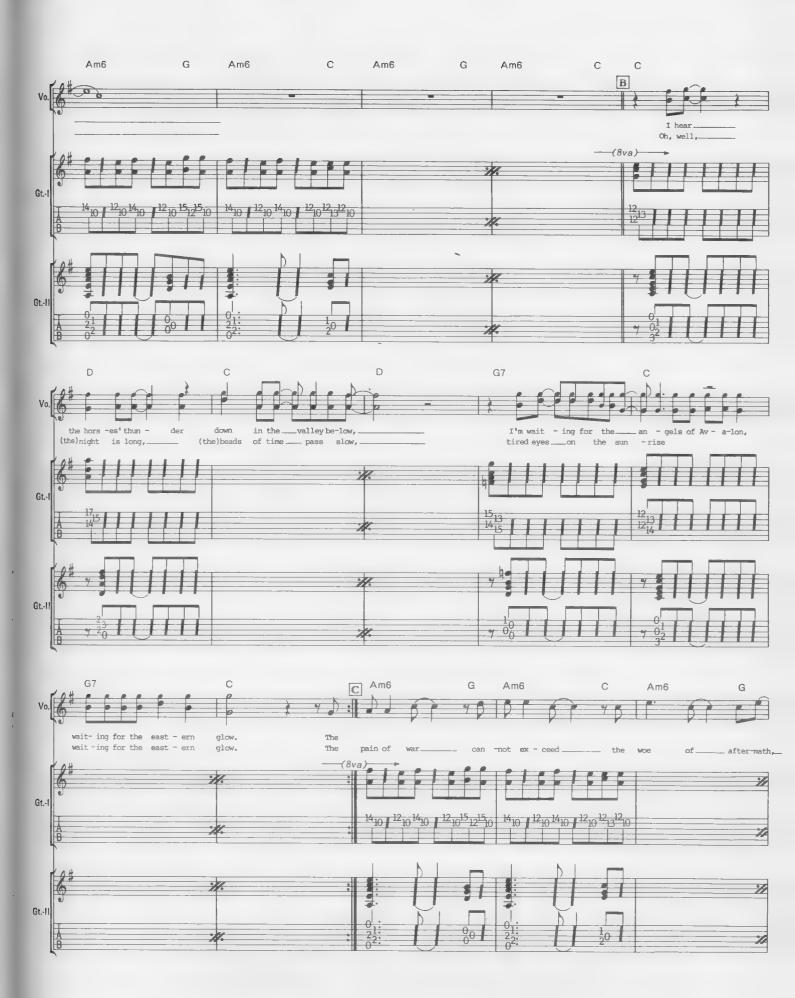
●(Gt.): In this pattern, the notes on the fourth string are like a drone. The fingering is rather difficult, so take your time over it.

②(Gt.) : Be sure that the 4th and 5th string notes don't sound here.



❸(Gt.) : The X sign on the tabulature signifies a strong mute.



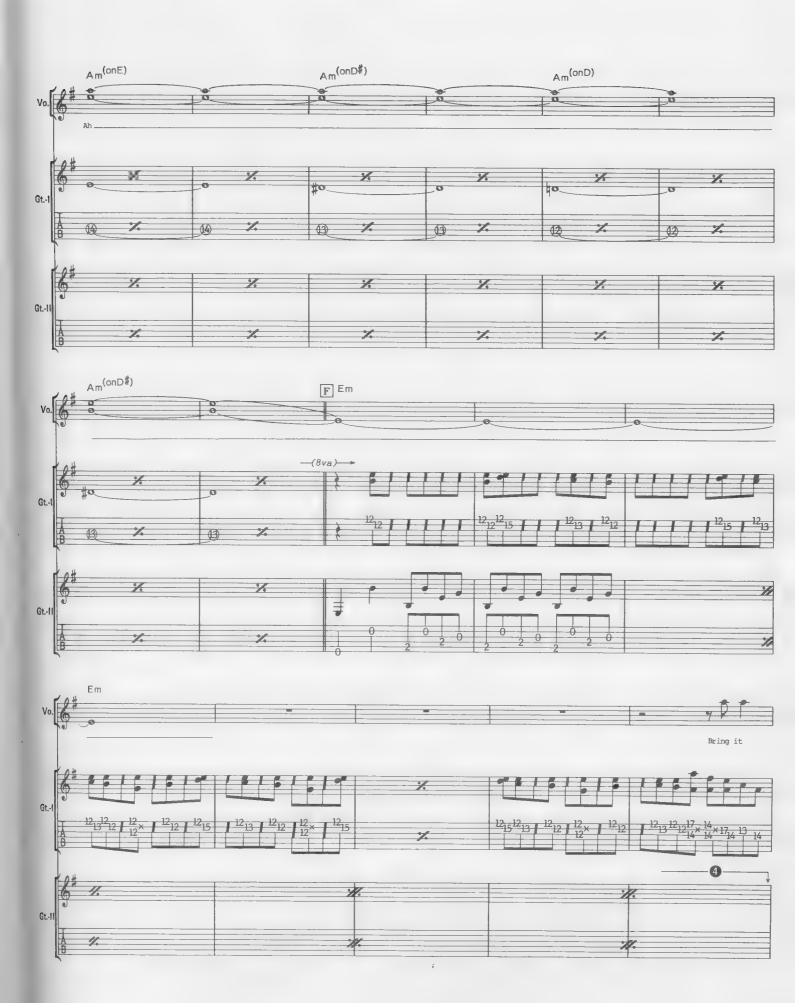


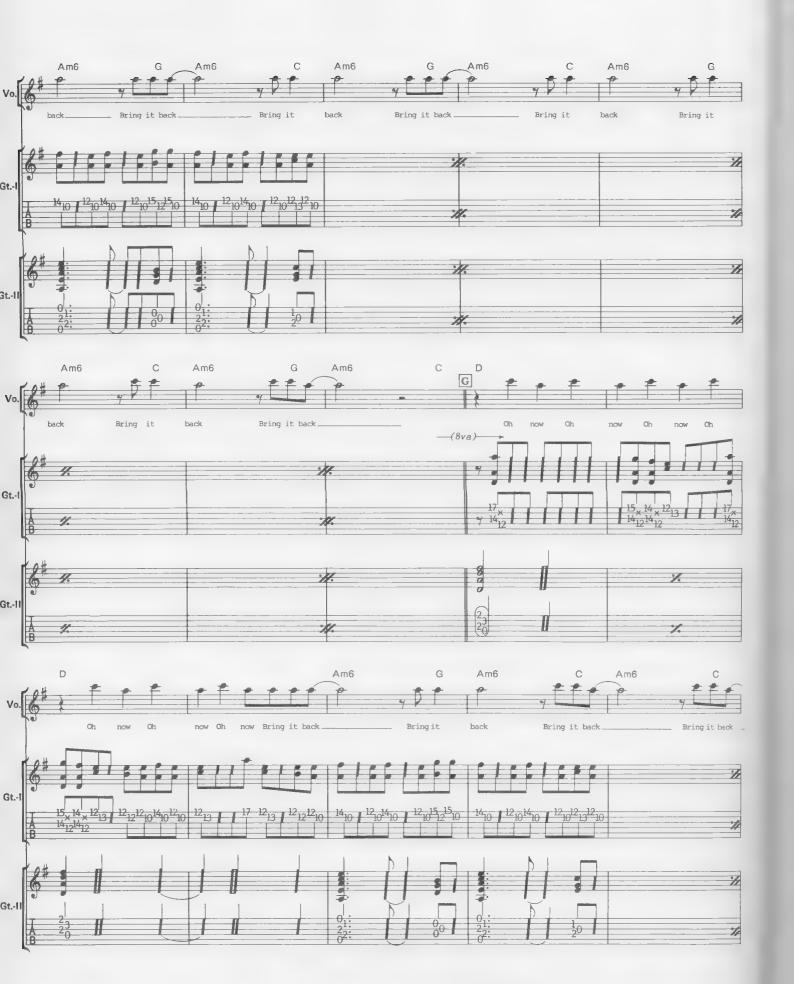






●(Gt.) : Arpeggio playing.









STAIRWAY TO HEAVEN

by Jimmy Page/Robert Plant
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STAIRWAY TO HEAVEN

GUITAR

This famous song is a veritable compendium of the rock guitarist's skills. Perfect pickwork and subtle shading are what give the song its character. You will need to work carefully through each section, regarding each as equally important. If you do so, you will find that this one song can teach you a great deal.

BASS

The gentle picking and relaxed feel of the first half followed by the dynamic attacking style of the second makes for quite a contrast. Melodious songs like this are very much affected by the rhythm of the bass playing, so all unevenness must be avoided to provide the right backing for the melody and the solo.

DRUMS

As with the bass, the first and second halves of the song contrast strongly with each other. The key is to get the feel of the whole before you begin, and get that into your head in order to be able to bring out the mood of the song. In particular, pay attention to the length of each individual beat and stay right with the guitar riff. The bass drum playing also calls for some technical skill, and must be clear at all times.





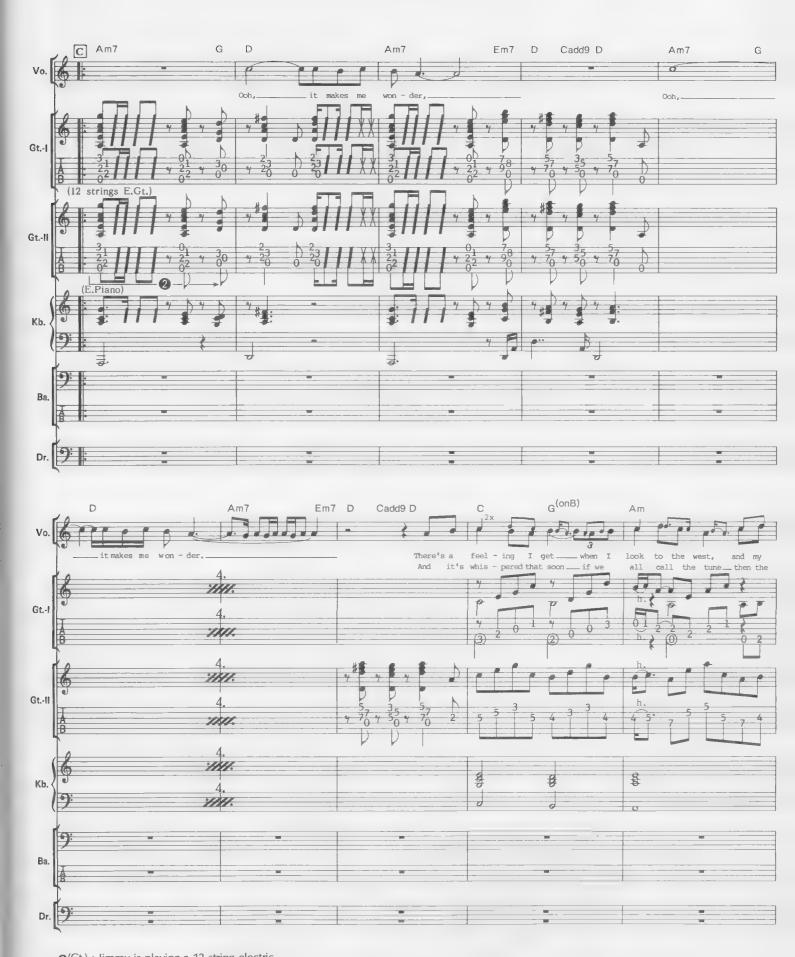
●(Gt.): It would be best to play these arpeggios with both pick and fingers together, but if you choose to use your fingers only, make sure you bring out the root note.





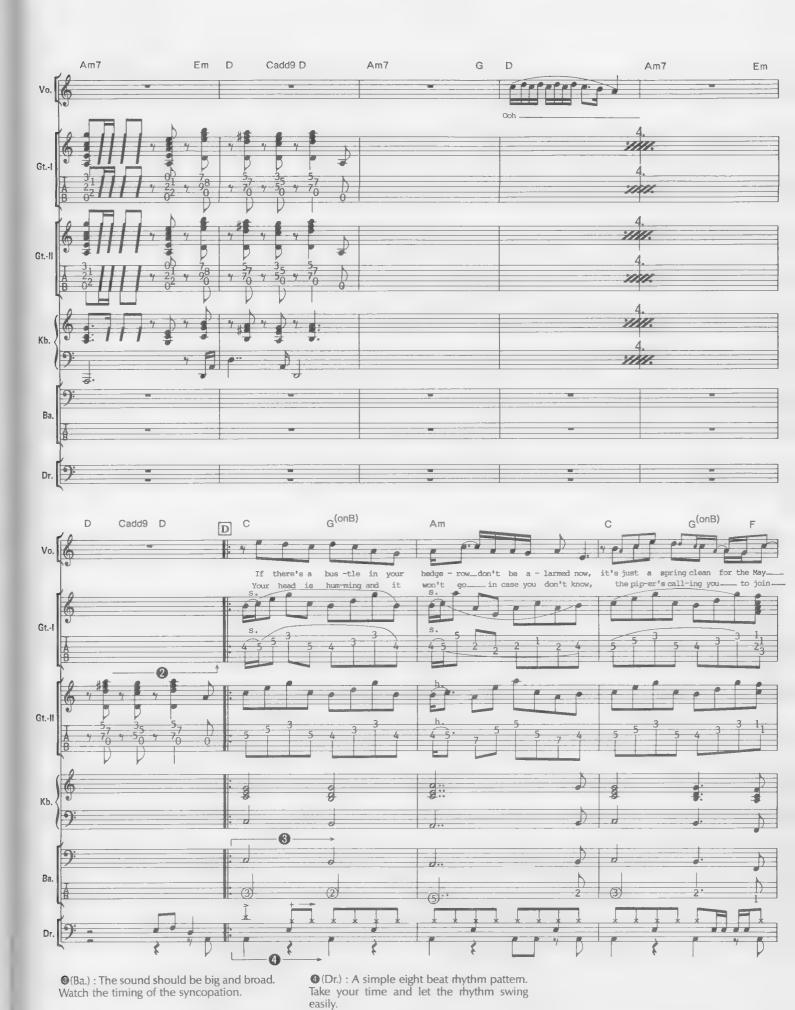






②(Gt.): Jimmy is playing a 12 string electric here. If you have only a six string, add on a chorus box which will help you get close to the 12 string sound.







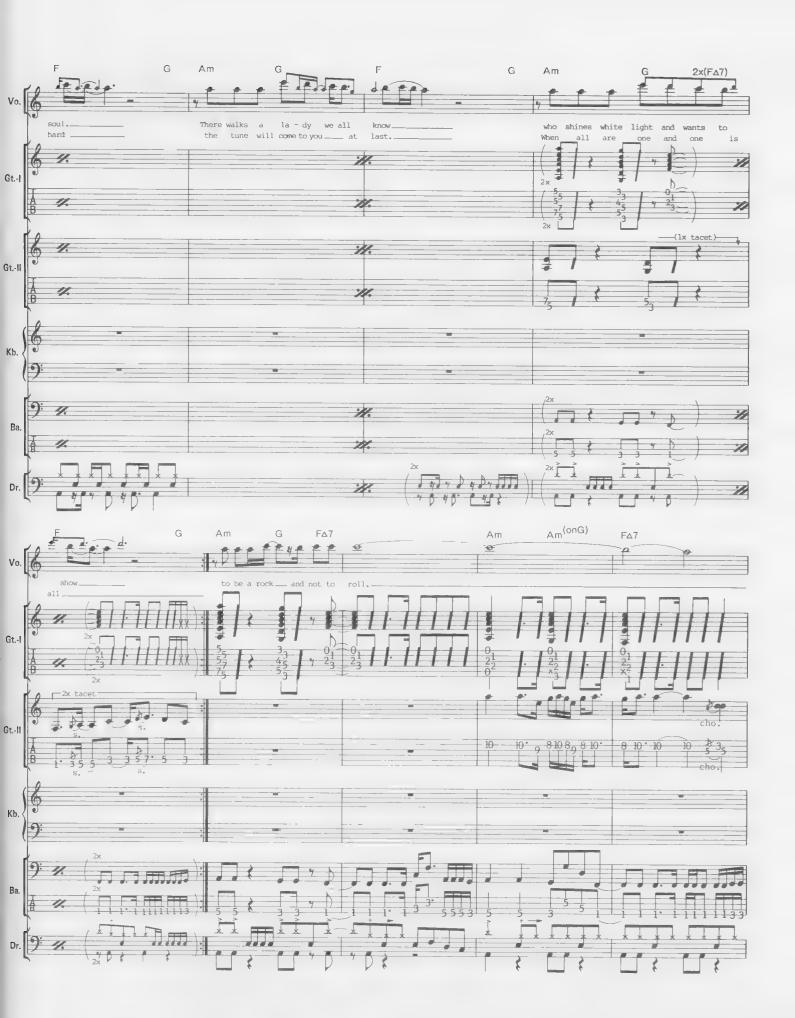








③ (Gt.): The timing of the syncopation needs to be spot on here in order to fill the gaps in the vocal line precisely.







MISTY MOUNTAIN HOP

by Jimmy Page/Robert Plant/John Paul Jones

MISTY MOUNTAIN HOP

GUITAR

A medium tempo number with a languid laid back sixties feel to it. The backing keeps up the same basic pattern throughout, but the fingering is not so simple, so take care over it. The syncopated eighth note sections with the bass guitar also merit extra attention. Throughout the song, you need very accurate rhythm playing to build and maintain the guitar line.

BASS

With few position changes and a relaxed tempo, this is a fairly easy number for the bass player. The beat changes a lot in the introduction, and you'll need to keep up your concentration in the unison parts with the guitar. There's

also a lot of syncopation, so your playing must be tight and rhythmic.

DRUMS

The song has a relaxed pace, but there's no lack of the characteristic Bonham power playing. The knack is to keep up a perfect rhythm while, together with the rest of the band, avoiding the temptation to rush ahead; if you can manage this, you'll be able to reproduce the laid back loping swing of the song. Be careful not to throw your rhythm out by making your strokes too powerful; put all your feeling into each individual stroke.



●(Gt.): The guitar comes in behind the electric piano intro. Take care with the syncopation. When you play the 6/3 with your index finger, give it an extra touch to add the impression of a bend.

❷(Ba.): If you find this unison section with the guitar difficult, play the A on the first beat with the open fifth string.



③(Gt.): The fingering in this vocal backing section will need extra practice as it's rather tricky.

♠(Dr.): This is the main rhythm pattern for the piece - powerful bass drum and snare strokes and hi-hat accents on every other beat.

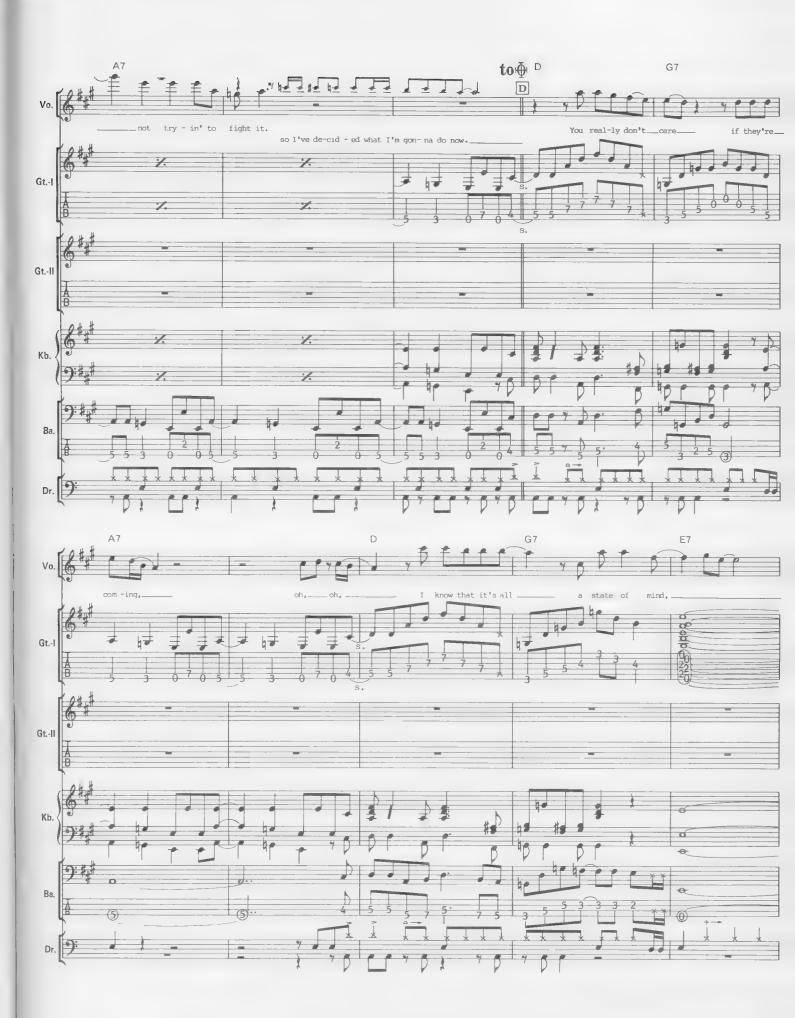


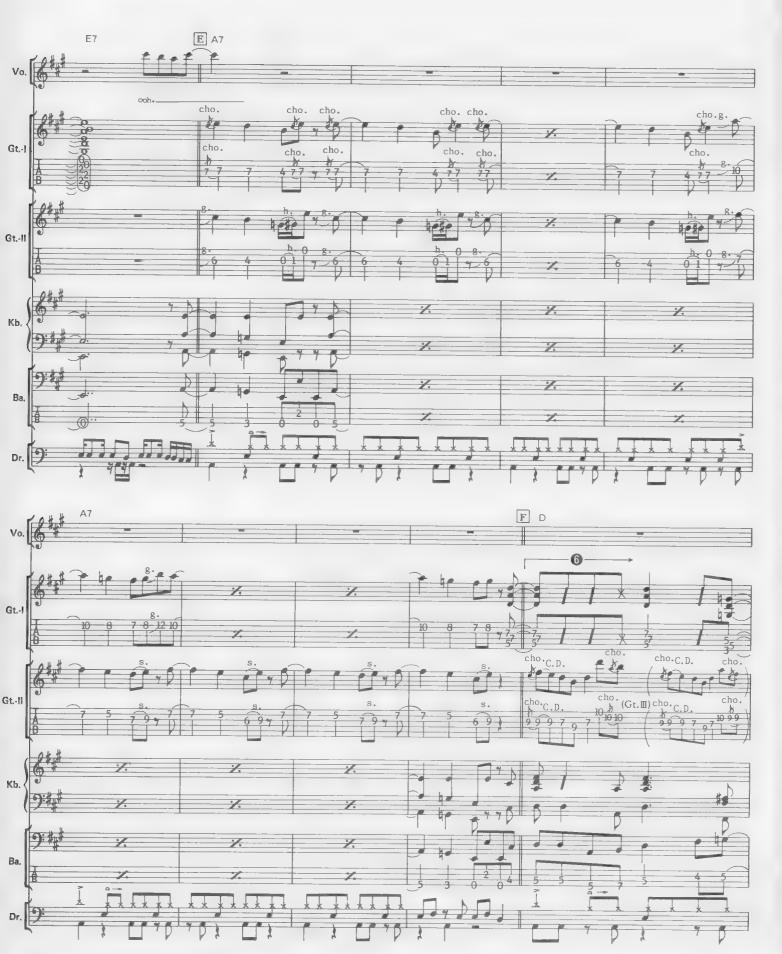


(Dr.): There's a beat change here, so mind your snare position. Then comes a longish break; you can use the hi-hat pedal to count it







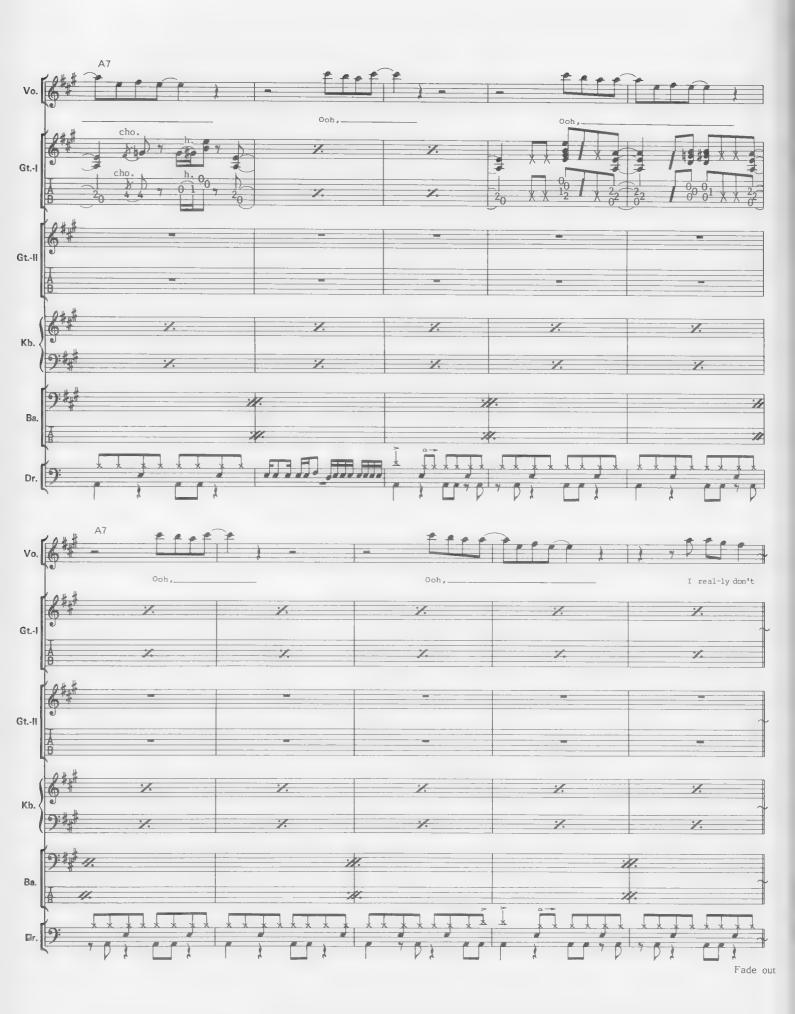


 $\ensuremath{\mathfrak{G}}(Gt.)$: In this beautiful twin guitar lead harmony, watch the timing of your bends and slides.











FOUR STICKS

by Jimmy Page/Robert Plant © 1972 SUPERHYPE PUBLISHING

FOUR STICKS

GUITAR

This song features some complex guitar overdubbing, but there's not too much of it, so it's possible to play in the way we've shown in the score as Gt.-I and II. There's some lovely twin guitar ensemble playing in the intro., so make sure the pitch of the two instruments is right. The other point to watch is the precision of the time changes from 5/8 to 6/8 and back again.

BASS

Accuracy in time changes and tightness in the unison

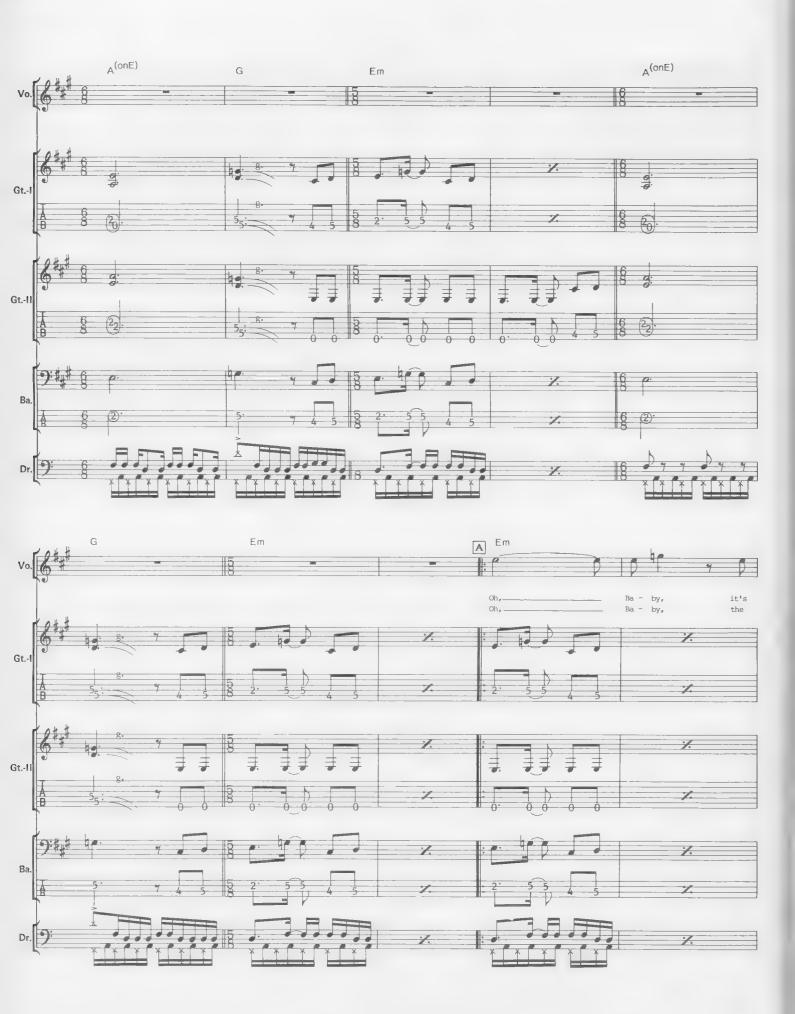
passages are the main points for the bass player. In B and D sections, the bass sounds quite free, but watch you don't lose the rhythm for all that. Each 16th note should be played clearly and precisely.

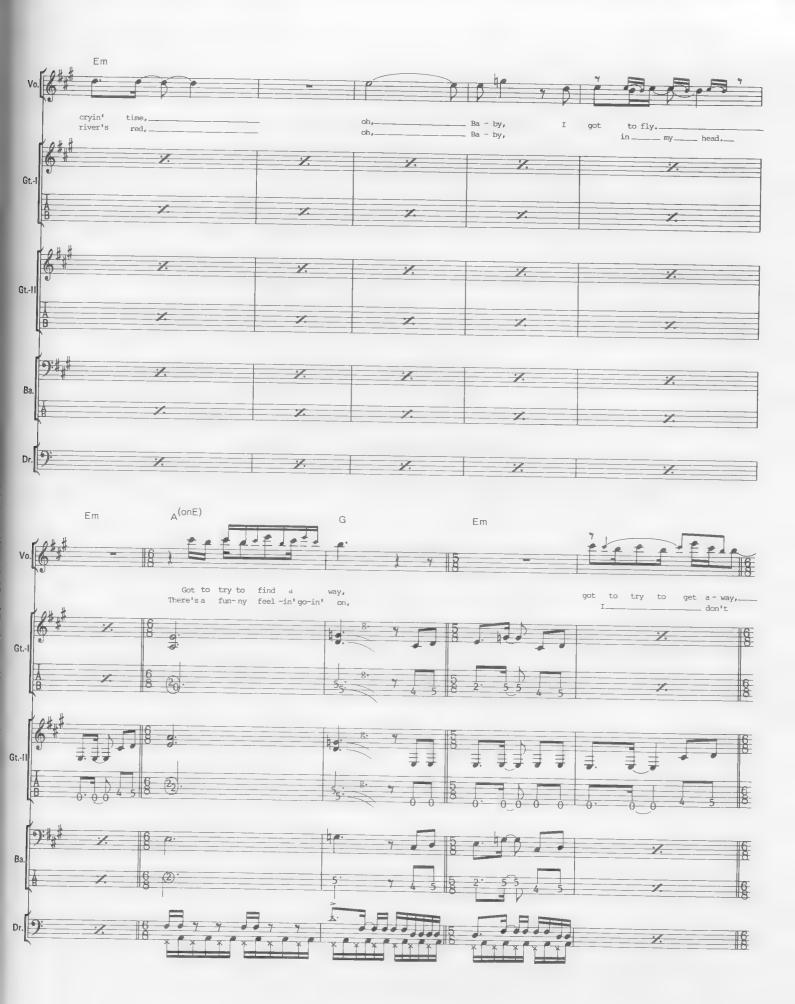
DRUMS

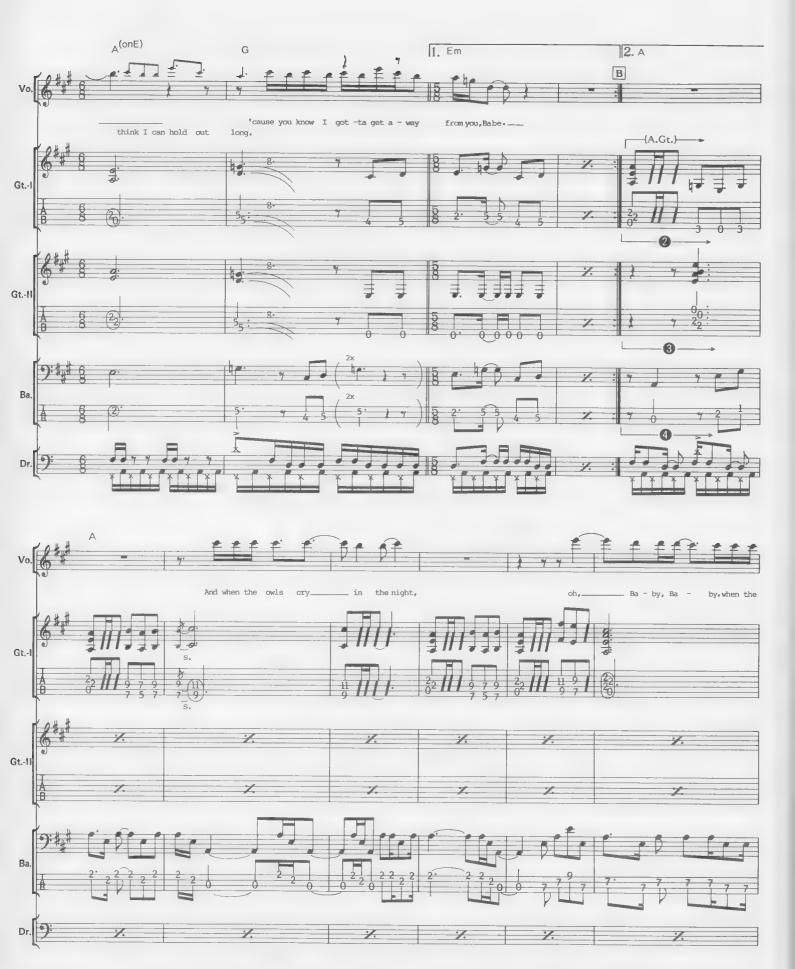
This is quite a complex rhythm. The main point to note is the hi-hat and off beats on the bass drum. The hands are playing mostly toms with fill-in like strokes. Tackle these only after you've mastered the continuous open hi-hat and off beat bass drum pattern.



• (Dr.): This hi-hat and bass drum pattern goes right through the song. Make the 16th notes precise.



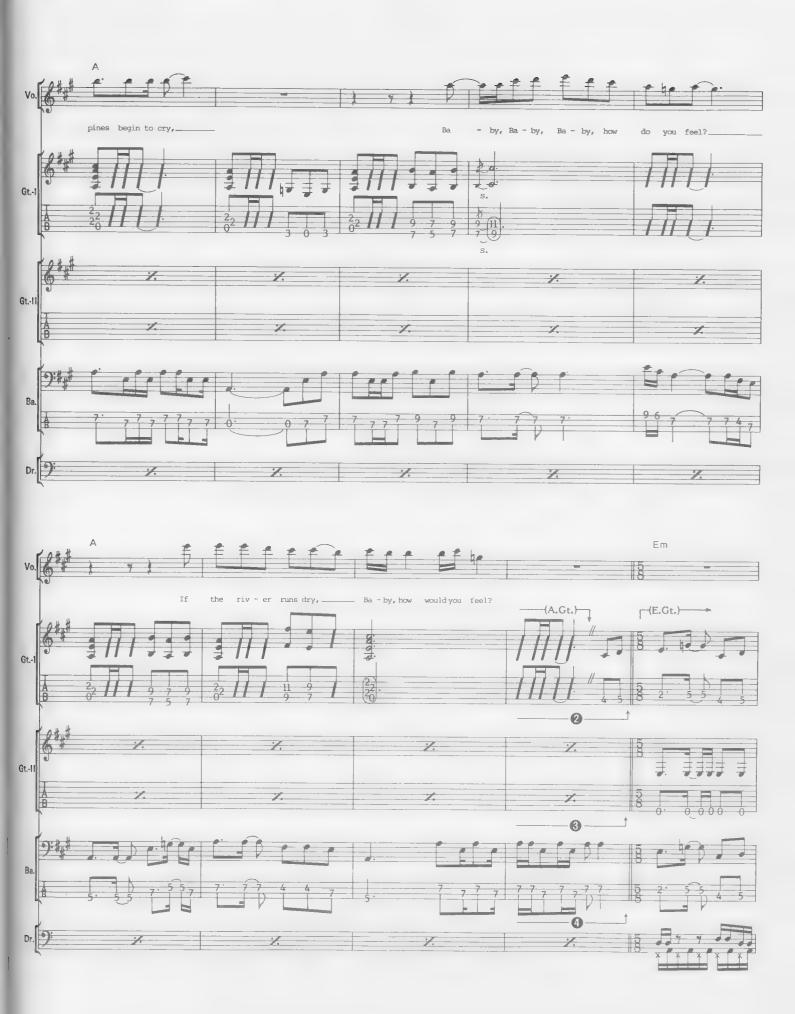


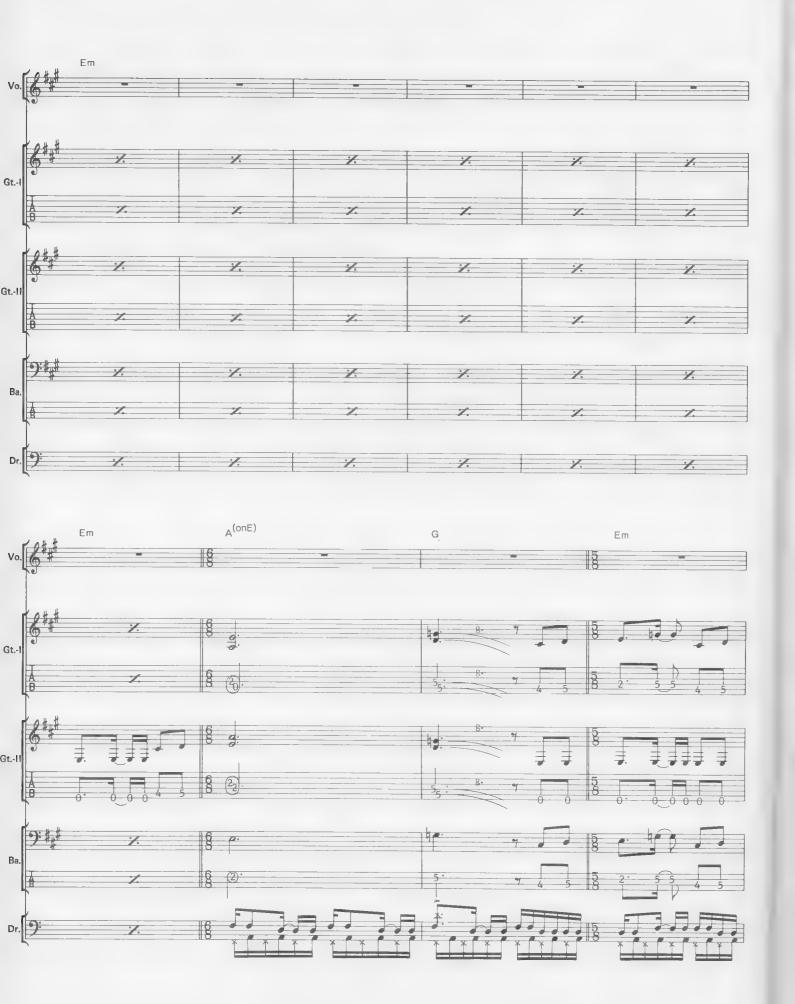


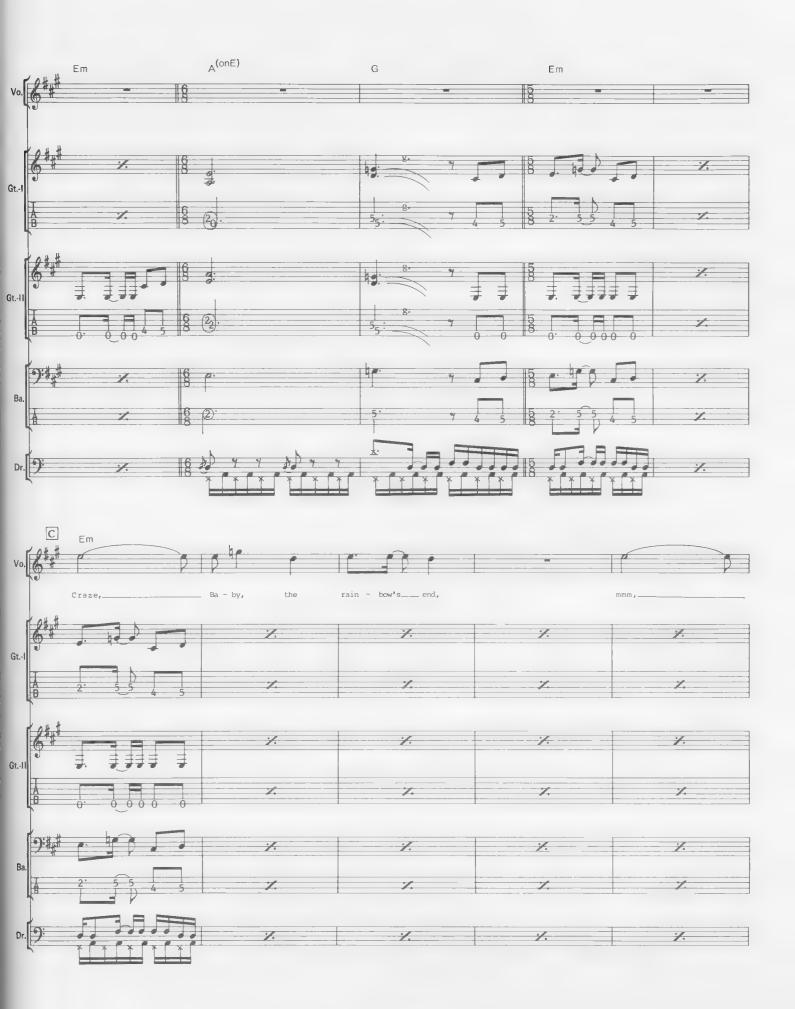
②(Gt.): This is the only acoustic guitar section. In this octave playing, make sure you mute well to suppress unwanted notes.

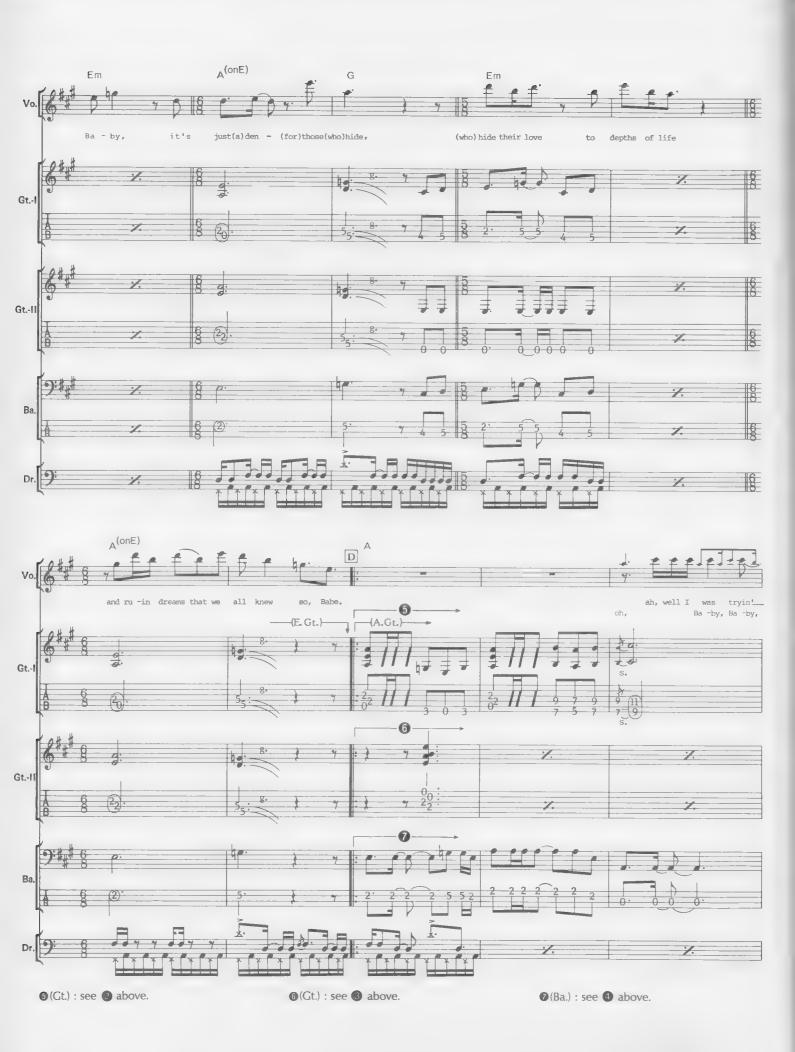
(Gt.): You'll need a chorus box here; the basic setting should be clear and free of distortion.

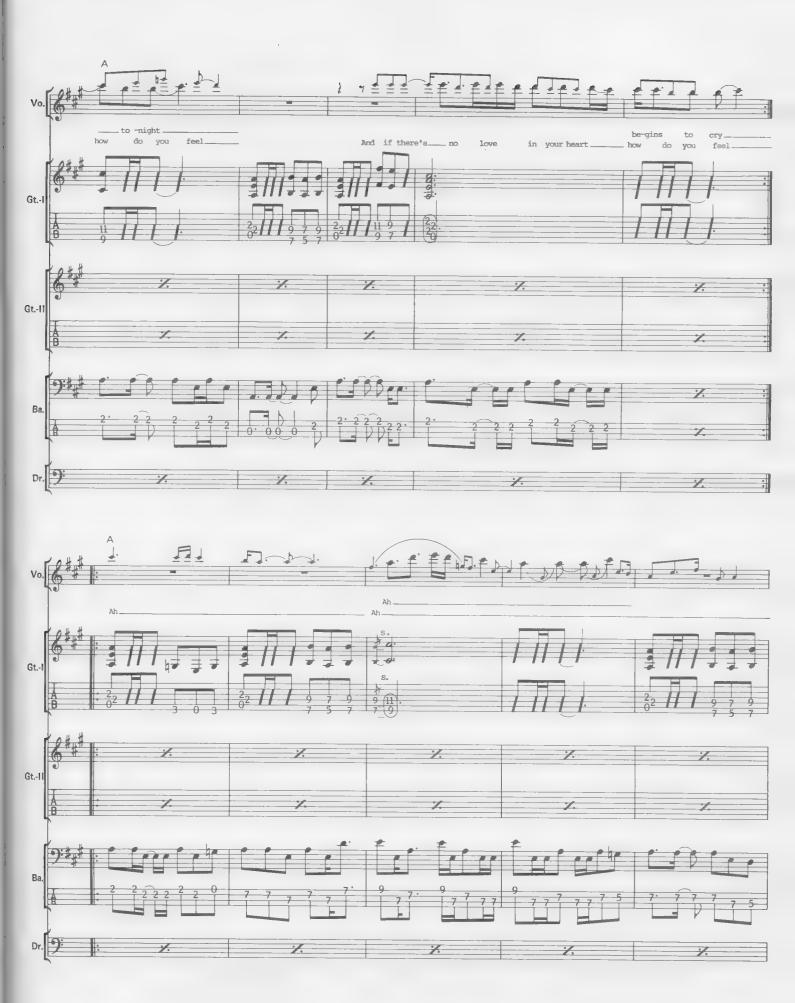
(Ba.): Free ad-libbing around the A chord.

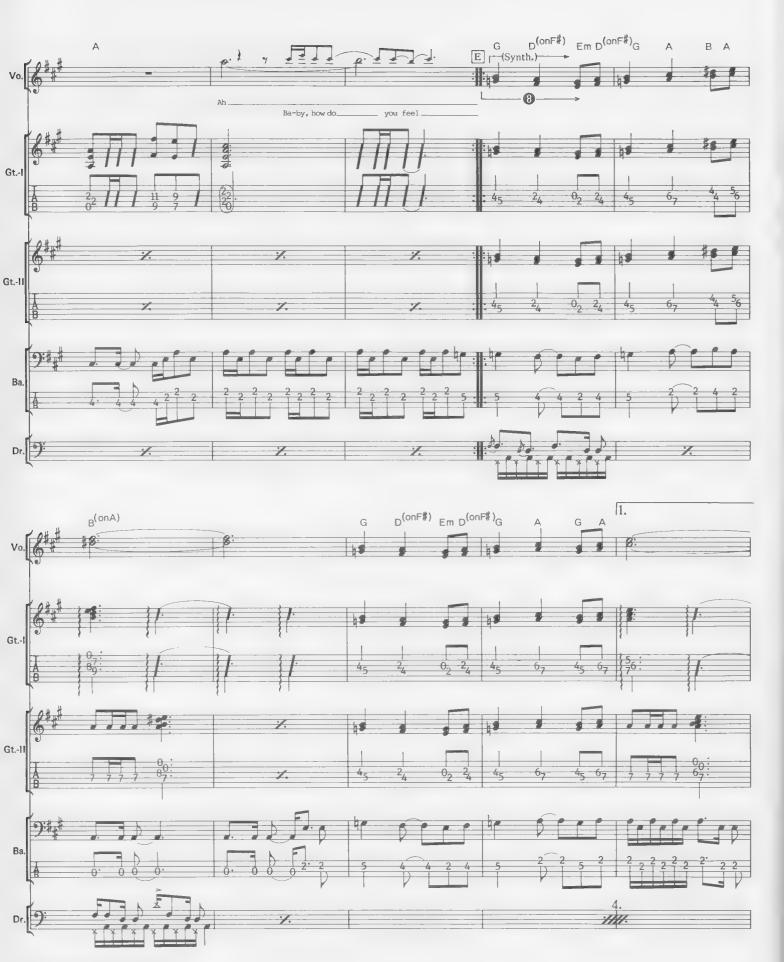




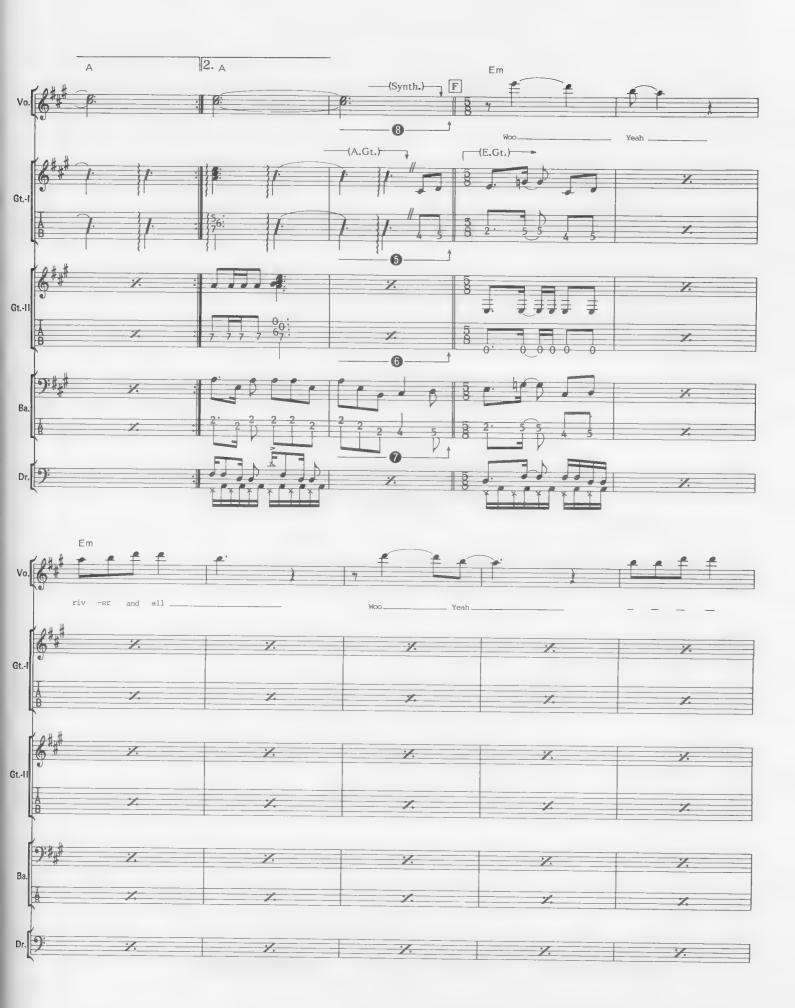


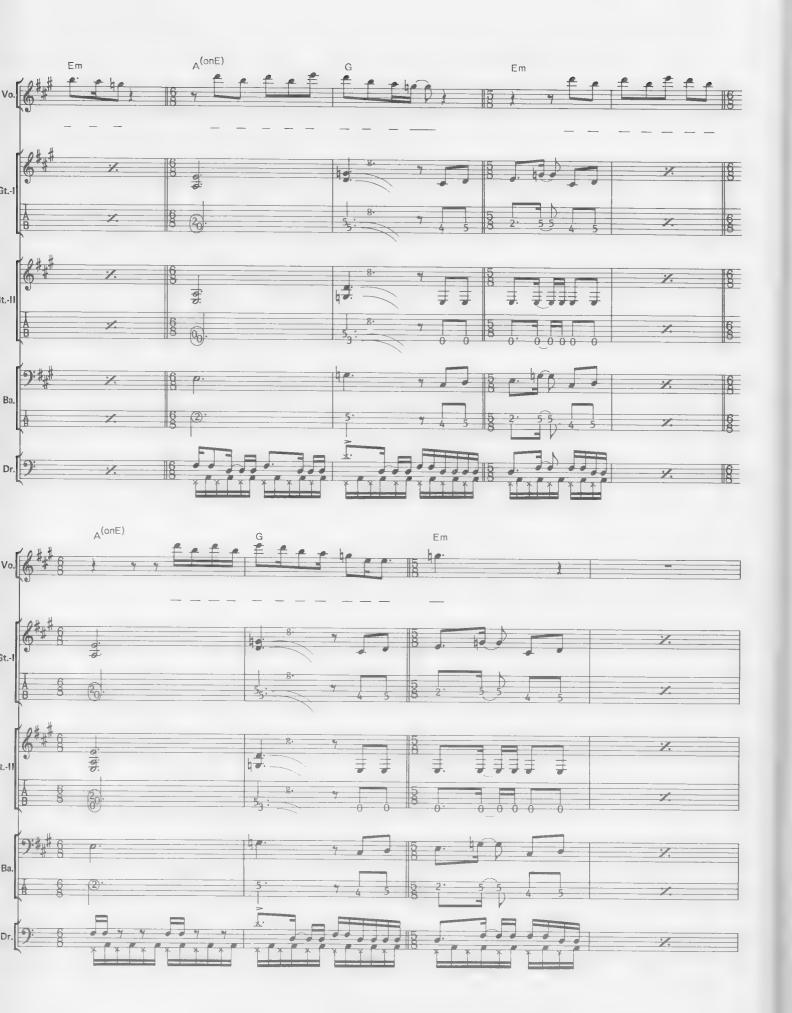


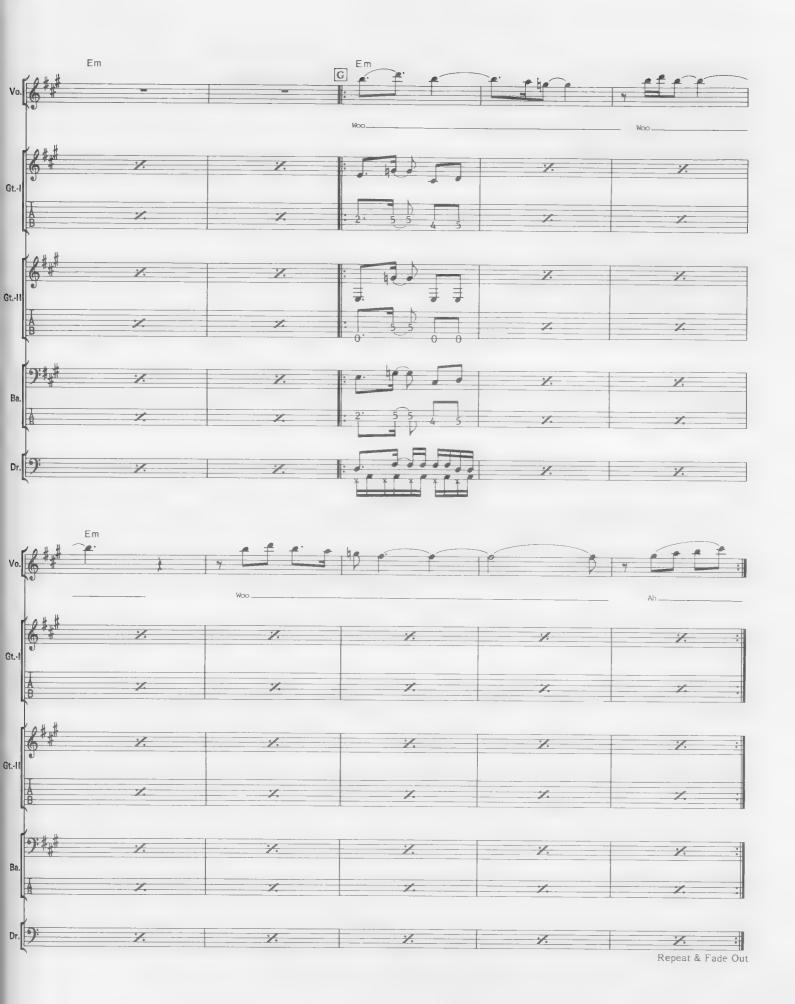




(Syn.) : Synthesiser passage.









GOING TO CALIFORNIA

by Jimmy Page/Robert Plant © 1972 SUPERHYPE PUBLISHING

GOING TO CALIFORNIA

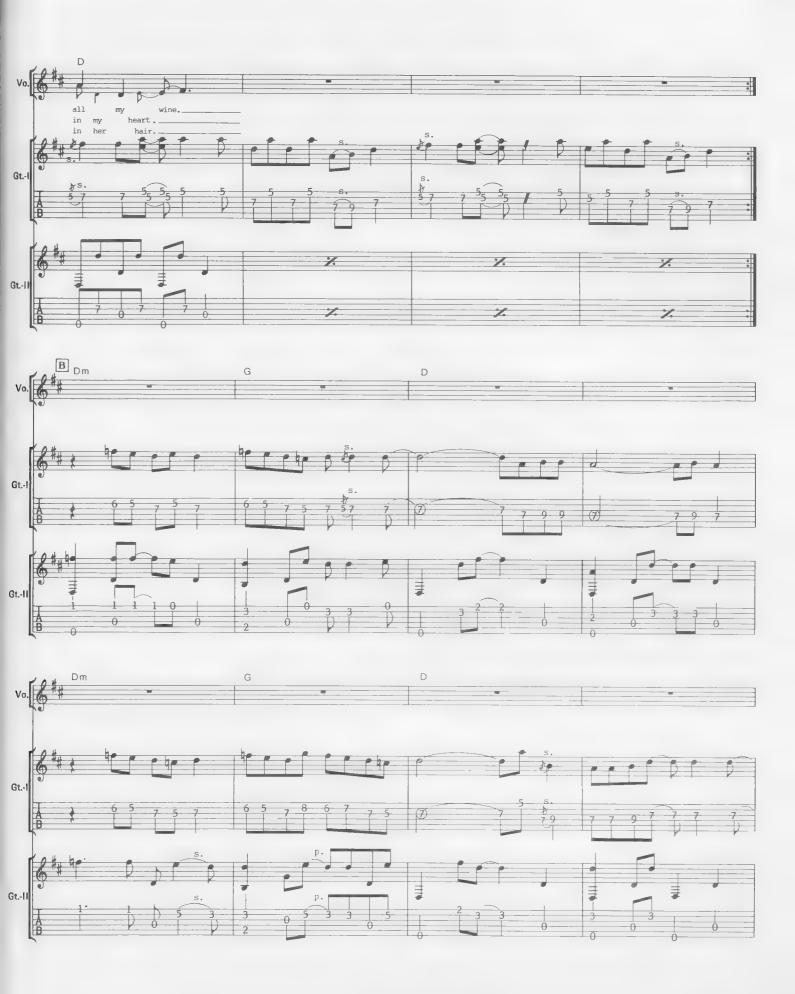
GUITAR

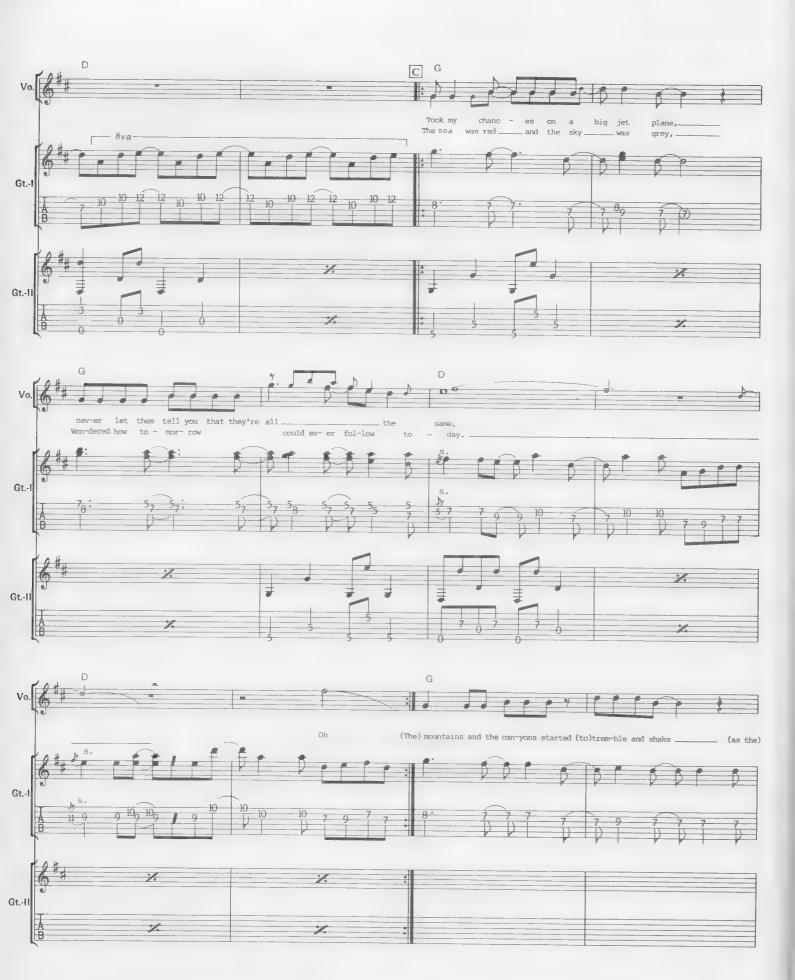
A purely acoustic guitar number for three instruments, but we've shown just two in the score. Gt.-I sounds like a gut stringed guitar, capable of playing really high notes with ease. A regular folk guitar can be used for this. Gt.-II is a six string tuned to D and plays mostly arpeggio style.



●(Gt.): This phrase is repeated just twice.

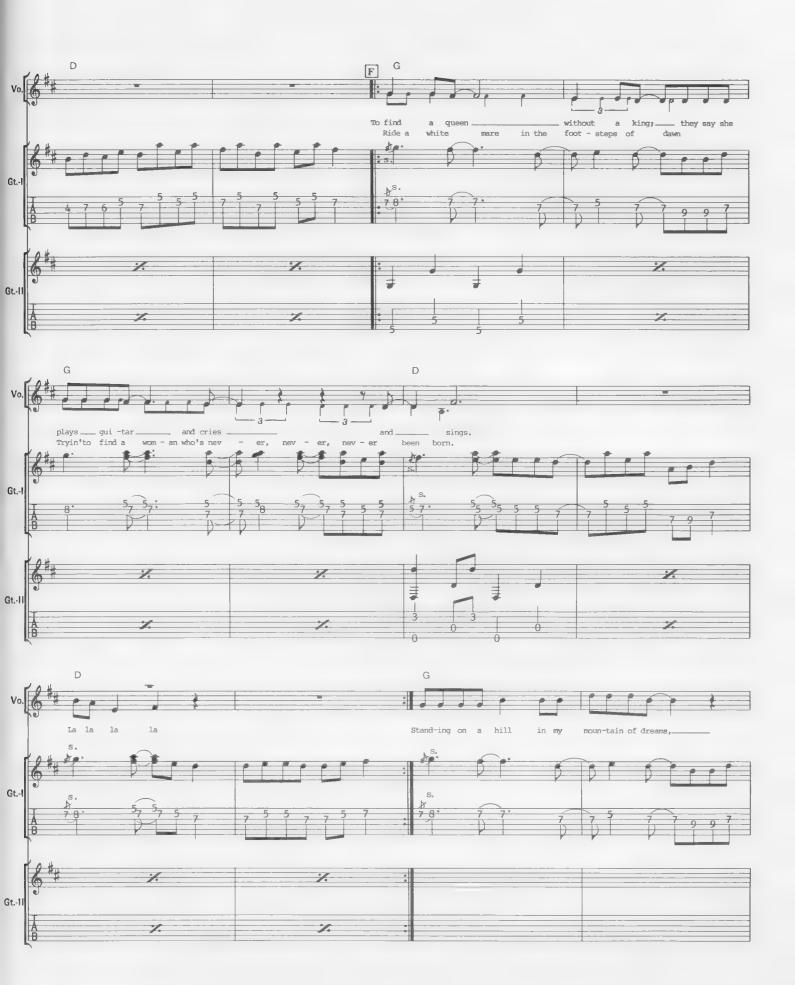
②(Gt.) : The basic arpeggio backing pattern of the song.

















WHEN THE LEVEE BREAKS

by Jimmy Page/Robert Plant/John Paul Jones/John Bonham/Memphis Minnie € 1972 SUPERHYPE PUBLISHING

WHEN THE LEVEE BREAKS

GUITAR

An unorthodox open F tuning is used for Gt.-I: from the first string - F,C,F,C,A,F. Bottleneck is used in places, so have one handy on the little finger of your left hand. Gt.-II, which is tuned normally, also requires a bottleneck.

BASS

The bass playing is quite free for the most part, but here and there are phrases where the bass player must be together with the guitarist. The best approach is a basic pattern with decorative fills. Note values are often small,

but you'll need to feel the drummer's groove to make every beat count.

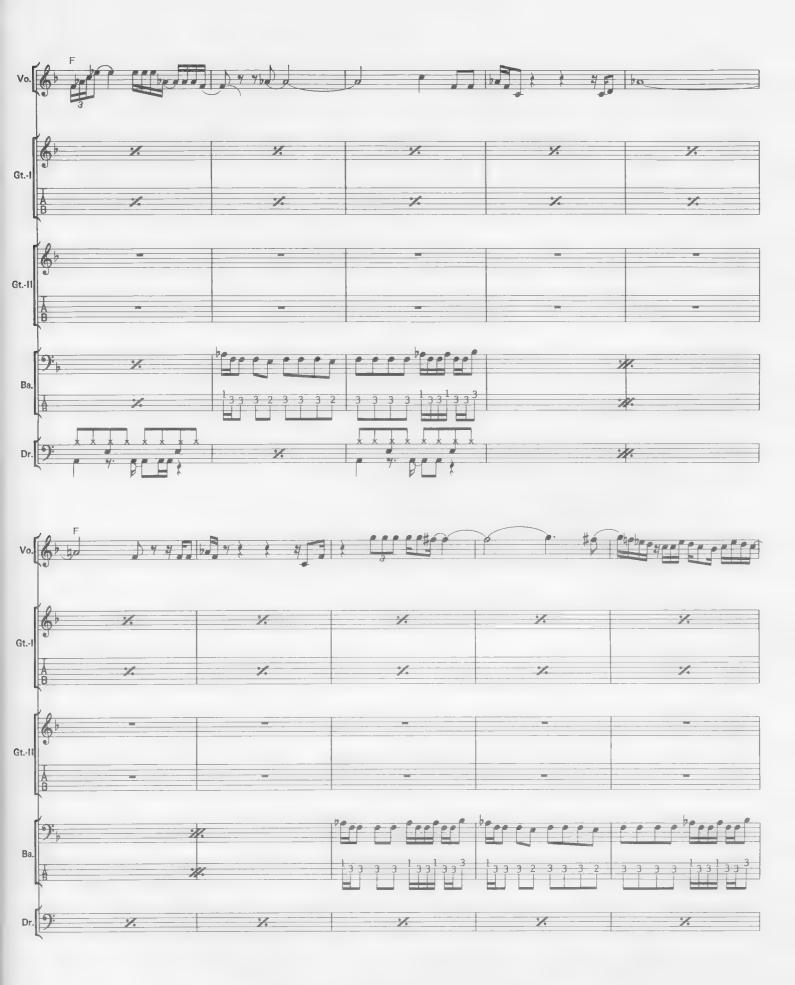
DRUMS

The intro features an effective use of echo best reproduced by using a digital delay. The number has a basic 16 beat feeling, yet the groove is a really heavy one. Every stroke must be played with great power, and the eighth note hi-hat rhythm kept rock steady. Pay attention also to the balance between the hi-hat, snare and bass drum.



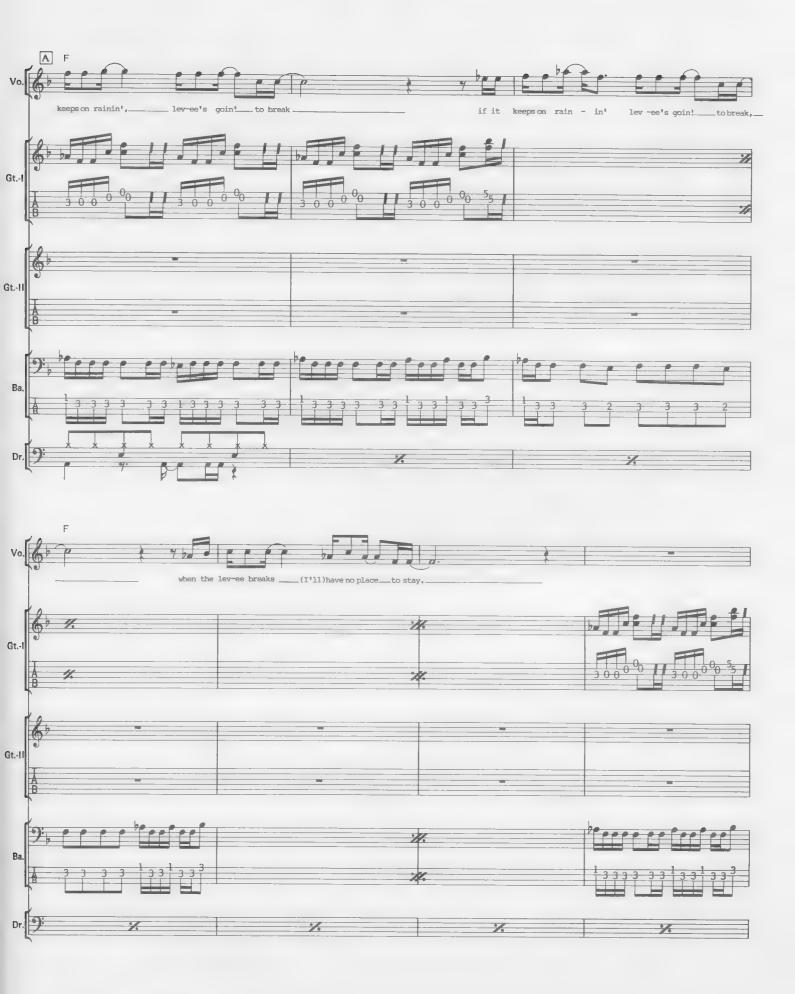
●(B.H.): This is an Eb major blues harp with plenty of reverb.

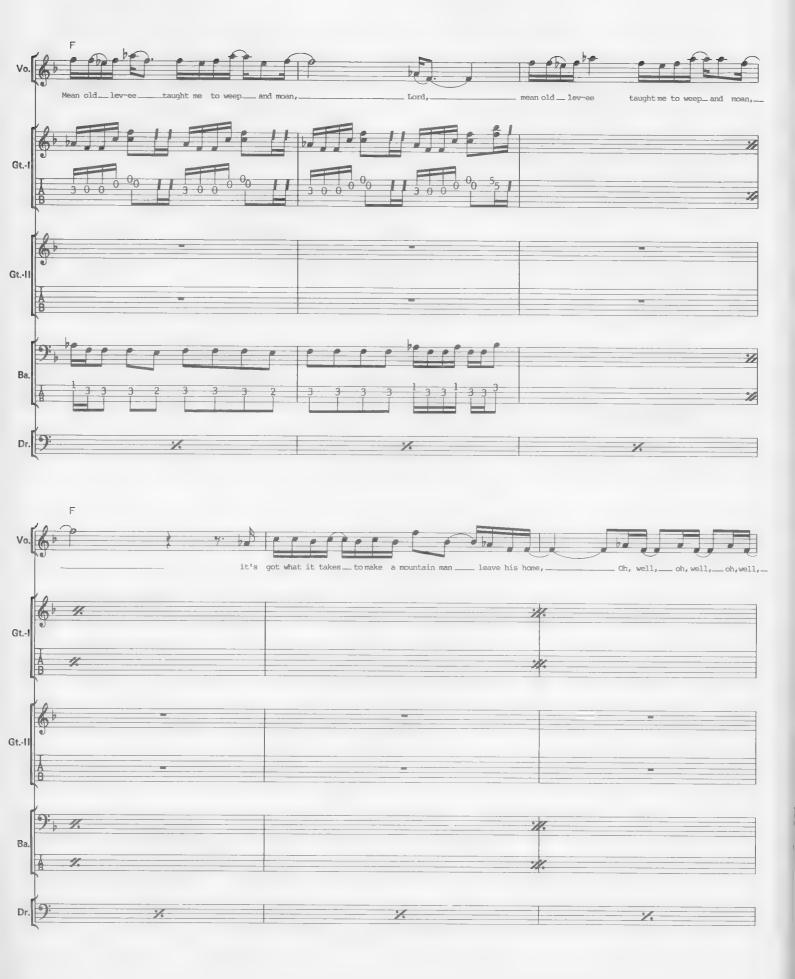
 $\ensuremath{\mathfrak{Q}}$ (Dr.) : Note the use of echo. Set the delay for 16th note timing.





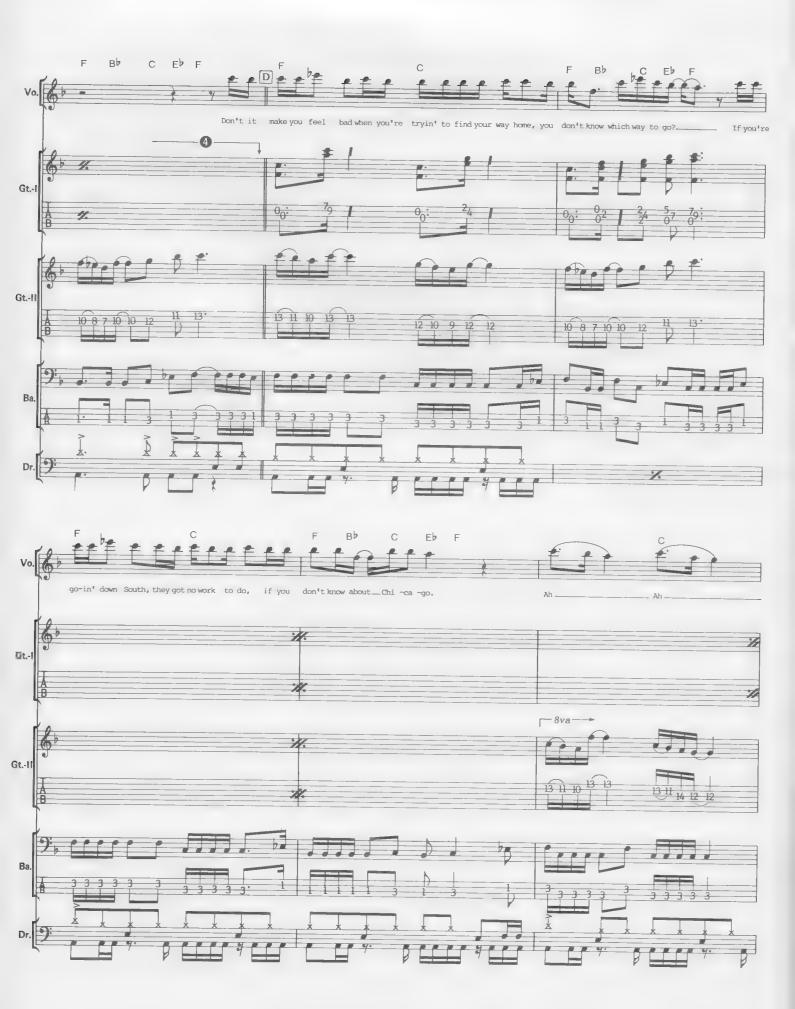
③(Gt.) : The bottleneck is used for just this phrase. Play through it with the bar on the little finger of your left hand.

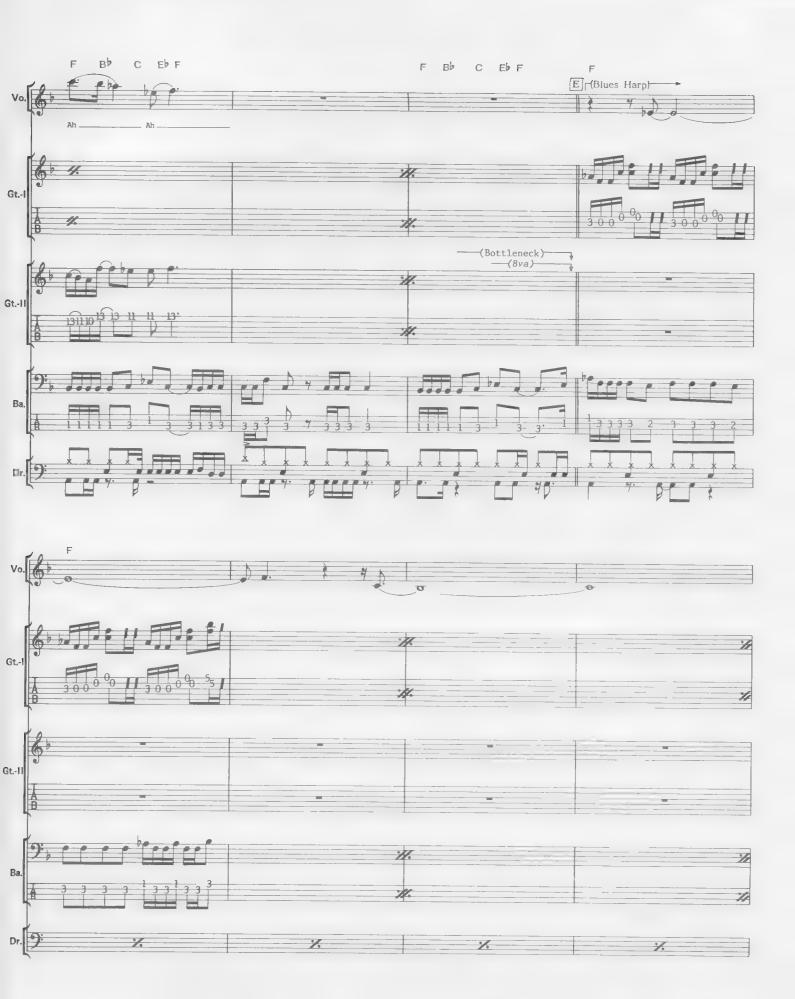






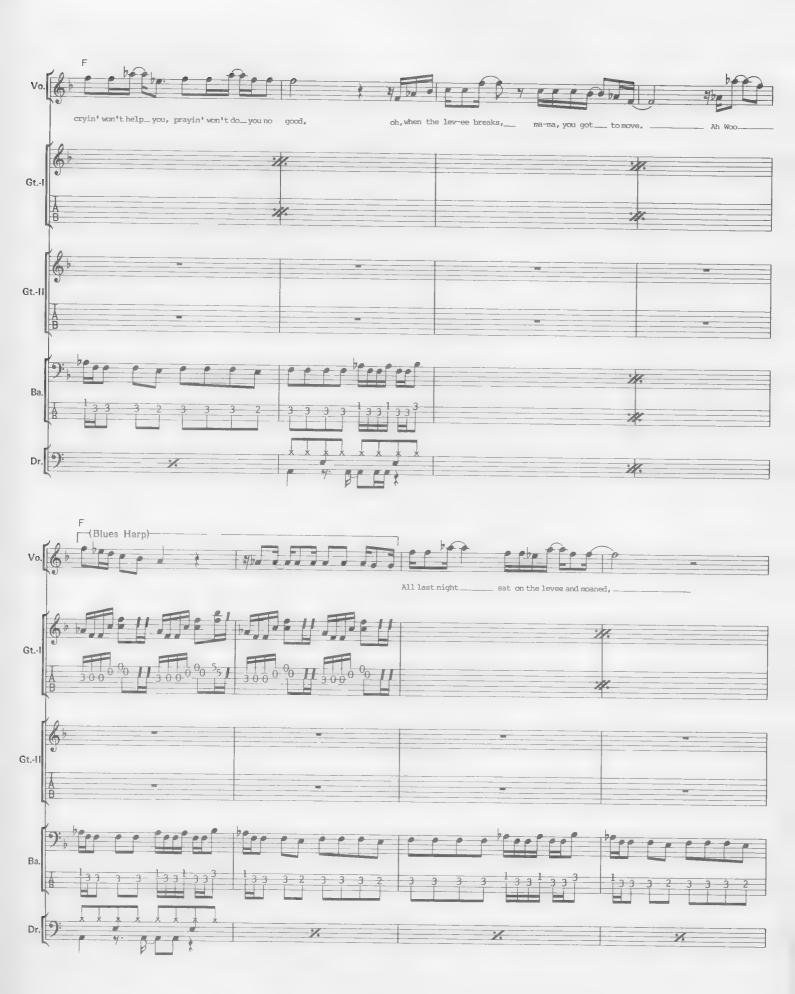
♦ (Gt.) : The F on the open 3rd string is played as a pedal tone.



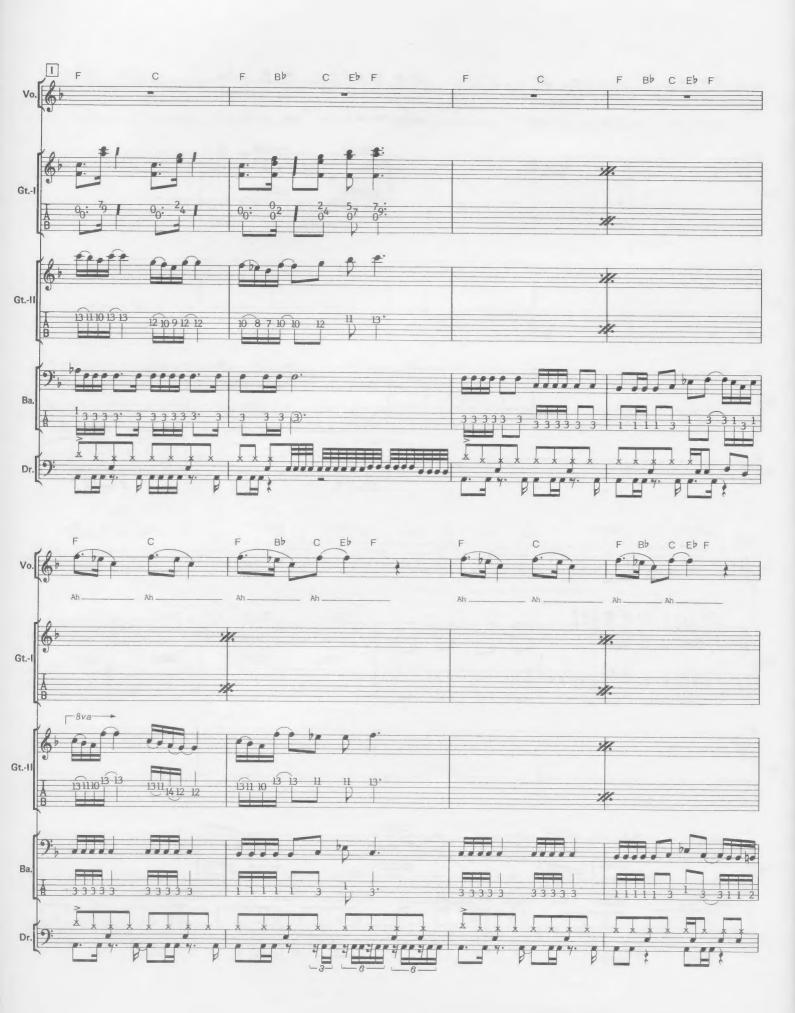














(Gt.): You'll need delay here too.

⑥(Gt.) : Reverse echo here for the final flourish. We can't show it on the score. Experiment with digital delay.

LED ZEPPELIN IV

BLACK DOG

ROCK AND ROLL

THE BATTLE OF EVERMORE

STAIRWAY TO HEAVEN

MISTY MOUNTAIN HOP

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